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THE OBSERVER

THURSDAY.....MARCH 9, 1893.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

Ex-Congressman Frank Lawler is making a fight for the Postmastership of Chicago.

Russell Sage bought the New York and Massachusetts Railroad at auction for $50,000. Its original cost was $1,500,000.

The North Dakota Senate, which was previously supposed to be for the constitutional amendment to repeal prohibition, voted down the measure.

Still the only protests, says the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, against Judge Gresham's selection for Secretary of State come from Republican sources. Democrats are more than satisfied. They are pleased. And if the Republican papers would only look pleasant about it it would be better for their party.

It is recalled that the late Gen. Beauregard built the first cable railroad in this country. The road was constructed just after the war, and extended from the city of New Orleans to the suburb of Corroliton.

When President Cleveland surrendered the Presidency four years ago, the question was, "What shall be done with the surplus?" Now the question is, "What shall be done about the deficiency in the Treasury?"

The flag carried by Pizarro and his followers in his conquest of Peru will be a notable object in the Venezuelan exhibit at the World's Fair. Another interesting object will be the sword used by Cortez in the conquest of Mexico.

United States ministers abroad, says the Raleigh *Chronicle*, are beginning to send in their resignations so that President Cleveland may be unembarrassed in filling their places by new appointments should he feel so disposed. This is very thoughtful on the part of the ministers.

An Austin (Tex.) divine who eulogized Gen. Beauregard very highly at a memorial service for the dead Confederate leader was criticised soon afterwards by an auditor for omitting any reference to Beauregard's connection with the Louisiana State Lottery. In answer he said: "Sir, you are a stranger to me and I have not even asked you your name, but I wish to inform you, sir, that all intelligent astronomers have long since ceased to discuss the dark spots on the face of the sun."

Grover Cleveland and his cabinet took charge of the government Saturday. For the first time since the war, says an exchange, the Democrats control the Executive and both houses of Congress. The people will expect great reforms. We do not think they will be disappointed. The Democrats will reduce the tariff and make articles of necessity used by the masses much cheaper. We expect to see the tariff policy of the Democrats followed by popular approval. The money question is more difficult and the party more divided on it. To stop the coinage of silver might save us from a financial panic, but it would not meet with popularity.

Gov. Richards will appoint the successor of United States Senator Sanders, and he will be a Republican. The Legislature took one more ineffectual ballot for Senator and then adjourned sine die. It is thought Gov. Richards will appoint either Sanders to succeed himself or Lieut.-Gov. A. C. Balkin. The responsibility for the loss by the Democrats of a United States Senator from Montana lies upon Daly, Dixon and the Democratic members who refused to support Clark, the Democratic caucus nominee. The last ballot stood: Clark, 32; Mantle, 25; Dixon, 11; Carter, 1. Clark lacked three votes of a majority. The Dixon men voted with the Republicans for a final adjournment.

While it is a "far cry," says the New York *Herald*, from the day a ship is launched to the day she goes into commission, fully finished, equipped and manned, the fact that the first battle ship of our new navy was set afloat at Philadelphia yesterday gives promise that we are soon to have ships as powerful as those of any other nation. The Indiana is one of three ships building for our service, believed to have few superiors afloat or under construction. There is little if any doubt that as defenders of our coasts these ships are more efficient than are the great fourteen thousand ton armor clads of Great Britain's navy. Although we don't want to fight it is well to have the comforting knowledge that "by Jingo, if we do, we've got the ship, we've got the guns, we've got the money, too."

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* pays a high compliment to Senator Ransom in the following paragraph:

The democratic president pro tem of the Senate will be the best parliamentarian in the body and one who, as a presiding officer, has no superior. Senator Harris, of Tennessee, is to be the man. No wiser selection could be made. General Ransom, of North Carolina, who is wonderfully well versed in all the duties of a legislator, would have the preference, but, it is understood, Senator Ransom, of his own motion, suggested the Tennessee Senator for the place. General Ransom is one of the ablest of all the men on the democratic side, and in all probability his counsel and his services on the floor will be more valuable than in the chair.

Last week the Kansas Populists formally submitted to the decree of the Supreme Court. Fifty-four Assemblymen who had certificates of election from the Canvassing Board entered the chamber occupied by the Republicans had took the seats to which they were entitled. Those who had no such certificates, but were admitted to participate in the organization of the rump body which attempted to be a part of the Legislature, made no attempt to retain their places. Kansas, says the N. Y. *World*, now has a Legislature of undisputed legality for the first time since the present Governor was inaugurated early in January. The effort of hare-brained leaders of the Populist party to reverse the verdict of the polls and capture the State government by force has resulted in failure and humiliation. What the ultimate result may be as regards the election of Judge Martin to the United States Senate does not yet appear. If it shall prevent his admission, it is expected that another Democrat will be elected.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

Ex-President Harrison has accepted a professorship in the Leland Stanford University of California. He will deliver a series of lectures on constitutional law, commencing October next. He has had the matter under consideration for some weeks, but did not signify his formal acceptance until the other day. ——The negroes lately imported from the South are again becoming very obnoxious in Oklahoma, and trouble is brewing between them and the whites at several places. At Lexington the negroes were ordered to leave the town and in several localities in Kingfisher county a vigilance committee has warned them to leave. Governor Seay has been applied to and will give them protection.——The grand jury has returned an indictment for murder against Chas. D. Law, general superintendent of the Fort Wayne road. The indictment is the result of the accident at the Forty-seventh street crossing of the Fort Wayne road, in which four persons were killed outright and fourteen seriously injured. The charge is not a bailable one and Mr. Law will be arrested and jailed. ——A battle took place last week between dredgers and the Virginia police schooner. About 9 o'clock Crisfield was startled by hearing a heavy boom of cannon and reports of rifles. The dredgers were doing effectual work in Tangier Sound on Woman's Marsh, when Capt. Reed came up and opened fire with his cannon. The dredgers replied with rifles and so rapidly were the rifles discharged that the flashes of the guns looked like fire-flies in the marsh. It is reported the police schooner was obliged to withdraw. ——The steamship *Halifax* of the Plant line left Tampa last week for Nassau with ninety-six excursionists. ——The Montana Legislature has adjourned without electing a United States Senator. ——Thirty-four hundred New York city Democrats, mostly Tammanyites left that city on eight special trains for the inauguration last Saturday. ——The House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church elected two missionary bishops, one to Yeddo and one to Shanghai. ——Thomas Vincent, on trial at Winston for murder, submitted to manslaughter. ——The Forsyth Rifles attended the inauguration of President Cleveland. ——Frank Baldwin, of Washington, D. C., was the lowest bidder for the partial construction of the public building at Columbus, Ga. ——The North Carolina Legislature has repealed the law which prohibited ticket scalping. ——Five children were suffocated last week in a rear room on the top floor of tenement No. 194, Henry street, New York. The children were alone at the time, their parents having left a short time previous, locking them in. The cause of the tragedy was a kerosene stove which exploded in an adjoining room. The flames swept out into the hallway and soon the upper portion of the house was in flames. When the flames were extinguished the children were found in bed dead. The fire had not touched the room, but the children were suffocated while asleep. ——A serious collision, involving the probable loss of a number of lives, occurred in the English Channel. A vessel called the Cacique was sunk by an unknown steamer. Ten survivors, landed at Dover in a boat, stated that thirteen others were missing and it is feared were lost ——There is an epidemic of measles and scarlet fever at Clarksville, Tenn. ——It is said ex-Governor Gray has assurances that he will be tendered the mission to Mexico. ——The Legislature of Washington has passed an iron clad law against the cigarette. ——The President has approved the Car Coupler bill. ——The Navada, Col., Clearing House offers to exchange $1,000,000 in gold with the Treasury Department for the same amount in legal tender notes, but declines to pay the expressage on the notes, as demanded by the Treasury Department. ——A young man of Iredell county named Frost, committed suicide in the public road. ——The grand jury of Forsyth county report the court house a disgrace to that county. ——A body of men in Wilkes county drove a man and his sisters from their home and burned the house with all its contents because he had given information to revenue officers. ——A little child in Guilford county had its head accidentally split open with an axe. ——The drug clerks met at Greensboro and organized their association by electing F. A. Bobbitt President. ——The Senate confirmed the nomination of Truxton Beale to be minister etc., to Greece. ——The President and Mrs. Cleveland dined at the White House the day before the inauguration. The dining was entirely a private affair. ——The Federal court at Charleston, S. C. declines to interfere in suits in the State courts against the Richmond and Danville railroad, in the hands of receivers, unless there is an actual seizure of property. ——The Arkansas Legislature has passed a bill abolishing the convict lease system. ——Richmond, Va., furnished 2,000 of the spectators of the inauguration. ——In the prize fight in New Orleans for a purse of $10,000 between Joe Goddard and Ed Smith, the latter won in the eighteenth round. ——All the appropriation bills have been agreed upon in conference and adopted by both Houses of Congress except the Deficiency, the Sundry Civil and the Indian. The first two will cause some further contention over amendments not agreed to. ——The leather trust which is being formed proposes to buy up all the tanneries in the country and run them. It is said that it will take $75,000,000 or $100,000,000 to do this but they say they can raise the cash. They will then proceed to raise the price of leather. Nothing hidebound about that. ——Papers of registration were issued by the Collector of the Port to the International Navigation Company, owners of the steamship City of Paris by which that vessel is entered at Philadelphia as American. The Paris, as she will hereafter be known, is the second foreign-built vessel entered and registered under the act of May, 1892, providing that such craft may be registered at American ports upon the construction of vessels of equal tonnage and value in shipyards situated in this country. ——The gendarmes who went to the market place of Szoboszio, Hungary, to aid in the collection of the newly imposed market tolls, were set upon by the townspeople and peasantry and stoned. They retreated to the Town Hall and barricaded it. The mob attempted to storm the hall and were fired upon. A woman and three rioters were killed and many seriously wounded. The arrival of reinforcements prevented a further attack. ——Jos. Garlik, a Pole, left his bunk in the lumber camp of Duluth Tuesday night and went to a pond. He stuck his head through a hole in the ice into water eighteen inches deep. When found next morning his body was frozen.

The Republicans and the Treasury.

Springfield Republican.

If there is any one thing in the management of the government which the republican party has taken particularly to its credit in the past thirty years, it has been the control of the national finances. Nor, up to 1885, was the boast ill-founded. The party inherited from democratic administrations in 1861 an empty treasury and the government without credit. It ably managed the finances through the most trying period of the civil war and finally, in the face of tremendous opposition, resumed specie payments, met the obligations of the government in a dollar of full weight and value, and placed the credit of the government at the highest point ever attained. When the democrats went into power on March 4, 1885, they found, in addition to all this, a cash balance in the treasury, including the fund for redemption of retired bank notes, of some $192,468,000, of which $127,345,000 was in gold.

During the four years of democratic management the state of the treasury was improved, and on March 4, 1889, when the Harrison administration came into power, it found the cash balance including the bank note fund, increased to $255,570,000, and the gold balance increased from $127,345,900 to $196,245,000.

What is the situation now after four years of Republican management of the finances? The bank fund has been spent and the cash balance reduced to $125,000,000 or by over $130,000,000. The gold balance has been reduced from $196,245,000 to $104,000,000; or, counting the loan of $6,000,000 by the New York banks, to $98,000,000, which is a smaller amount of net gold held in the treasury by $16 000,000 than when Secretary Sherman resumed specie payments in 1879. The Democrats will take the government at the end of this week finding a law upon the statute books passed by a Republican Congress and President, which has in two years and a half increased the gold liability of the government by nearly $130,000,000, and which is adding to these liabilities at the rate of about $4,000,000 a month, and is undoubtedly indirectly responsible for a gold export movement of threatening dimensions. Besides finding a net cash balance in the treasury above the gold reserve of only $25,000, the new administration confronts the fact that revenues have been cut down and the expenditures increased so far that by the admission of the outgoing Secretary of the Treasury the taxes must be increased by $50,000,000 to avert a deficit.

To save the credit of the government the bonded debt must be increased for gold purchases; and to save the treasury from a deficit the taxes must be increased some $4 per family. Such is the state to which the national finances have been brought under Mr. Harrison's administration.

There has never been an administration of the United States government which has left behind it a record of such reckless extravagance and ill-considered conduct of the finances as will that of President Harrison. While ostensibly reducing taxes by tariff legislation, it really hightened the burdens upon the people. It added $60,000,000 or more to the annual pension outgo which were generally regarded before that as scandalously extravagant. It gave a $18,000,000 bounty to sugar growers. It gave the steamship a subsidy. It voted from a rapidly depleting treasury some $15,000,000 to go to the states in an unconstitutional and unfair distribution of the direct tax 1861. It raised the outgo for war ships to a needlessly and harmfully high level. And extravagant expenditures for public buildings and river and harbor jobs; for which, however, the present democratic house is partly responsible, have not been forgotten.

This is not a record which will come up to the republican party in re-seeking control of the government four years hence. The democrats must make sorry work of the tremendous job they will take upon themselves after next Saturday to make this record in any wise creditable by contrast.

The Waldensians.

Cor. of the News and Observer.

Our attention was drawn by your editorial in to-day's *News and Observer* announcing that the Waldensian congregations have convened in a synod and considered the advisibility of removing to North Carolina, and have sent two delegates to inquire regarding the prospects of settling two thousand Waldenses in this State. A reprint of the following announcement of the death of one of the noblest of the benefactors of this ancient people, which was clipped from a Belfort paper some years ago, may not therefore be without interest at this time.

Death of Major-General Charles Beckwith: "This veteran soldier, whose name has for many years been identified with the Waldenses, has just departed this life, (1862) in Latour, their capital. It is now nearly forty-seven years since he cast his lot with this ancient people. He had followed the Duke of Wellington as one of his aids-de-camp during the seven years of the Peninsular campaign and escaped unhurt until the last charge at Waterloo, when he received a shot which necessitated amputation of a leg. He then left the service as Col. Beckwith, at the early age of twenty-eight years, having received the gold medal and the rank of Commander of the Bath. He shortly after proceeded to the Valleys of Piedmont, and gave his best services to the Waldensian Church, to all whose members he greatly endeared himself by his self denying efforts to advance their spiritual and educational interests. Through his influence British sympathy was enlisted on their behalf and a large amount of pecuniary aid entended them. About ten years ago he took a wife from among them—a young woman of great intelligence and ability, who affectionately tended him in his declining years. When the Indian mutiny broke out he threw up his pension, believing that he had been sufficiently remunerated by the British government for his services. He was through a long and honored life, a rare example of what may be accomplished by continuous and devoted efforts in a good cause; and now that he sleeps in a Waldensian grave—in a sequestered spot among the valleys—his name will be enrolled in the future annals of the church he loved as one of her noblest benefactors."

If the Waldenses should come to North Carolina they will find friends of his name and family. B.

The Handsomest of all Coins.

This proud distinction is generally conceded to the United States' twenty-dollar gold piece, a marvel of beauty in design and finish. The loveliest of God's handiwork is a handsome woman, if in the bloom of health; if she is not, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will restore her. Ladies who use this peerless remedy are unanimous in its praise, for it cures those countless ills which are the bane of their sex—irregularities, dragging-down pains, inflammation, hysteria, sleeplessness, and the "all-gone" sensations which burden their daily lives. A tonic and nervine, without alcohol.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Ancient Egyptian Astronomy

Nineteenth Century.]

We find in the table at the Rameseum distinct references to the bull, the lion and the scorpion, and it is also clearly indicated that at that time the Sirius rose heliacally at the beginning of the rise of the Nile.

This word heliacally requires a little explanation. The ancients, who had no telescopes and had to use their horizon as the only scientific instrument which they possessed, were very careful in determining the various conditions in which a star could rise. For instance, if a star were rising at the same time that the sun was rising, it was said to rise cosmically, but unless certain very obvious precautions were taken the rising star would not be seen in consequence of the presence of daylight.

It is quite clear that if we observe a star rising in the dawn it will get more and more difficult to observe the nearer the time of sunrise is approached. Therefore what the ancients did was to determine a time before sunrise in the early dawn at which the star could be very obviously seen to rise. The term "heliacally rising" was coined to represent a star rising visibly in the dawn—therefore before the sun. Generally throughout Egypt the sun was supposed to be something like 10 degs. below the horizon when a star was stated to rise heliacally.

We find then that more than 5,000 years ago the Egyptians were perfectly familiar with these facts, and the difference between a cosmical and heliacal rising was perfectly clear to them. But the table at Thebes tells us, moreover, that the sun's journey in relation to some of the zodiacal constellations was perfectly familiar 5,000 years ago.

These then are some of the more general statements which may be made with regard to the most important points so far discussed by those who have dealt with Egyptian astronomy, and it may be added that all this information has come to us in mythologic guise.

The various apparent movements of the heavenly bodies which are produced by the rotation and revolution of the earth and the effects of procession were familiar to the Egyptians, however ignorant they may have been of the causes. They carefully studied what they saw and attempted to put their knowledge together in the most convenient fashion, associating it with their strange imagining and with their system of worship.

Japanese and Their Fans.

Several millions of fans are exported annually from Japan to America and Europe. The fan is an inseparable part of the Japanese dress. A native is rarely seen without one. It is his shelter from the sun, his note-book, and his plaything. The varieties of these paper fans would form a curious collection in respect to form as well as quality.

There are many curious uses for them. The umpire's at wrestling and fencing matches use a heavy one shaped like a huge butterfly, the handle being the body, and rendered imposing by heavy cords of silk. The various motions of the fan constitute a language which the wrestlers fully understand and appreciate.

Formerly, in time of war, the Japanese commander used a large fan having a frame of iron covered with thick paper. In case of danger it could be closed, and a blow from its iron bones was no light affair.

One notable variety of fan is made of waterproof paper, which can be dipped in water, and creates great coolness by evaporation without wetting the clothes. The flat fan made of rough paper is often used as a grain winnow, to blow charcoal fires, and as a dust pan.

The Japanese gentleman of the old school, who never wears a hat, uses a fan to shield his eyes from the sun. His head, bare from childhood, hardly needs a shade, and when it does he spreads an umbrella, and with his fan he directs his servants, and saves talking.

Curiosities about the Popes.

St. Louis Republic.

Eighty of the popes are honored as saints, 31 as martyrs and 43 as confessors. St. Agatho was the only pope that lived to be a centenarian. He is also the only one after St. Peter who may be honored with the title miracle worker. St. Agatho died at the age of 107, in the year 682, after having reigned 3 years 6 months and 15 days. Gregory IX died at the age of 98 years; Celestine III and Gregory XII at the age of 92; John XXII at the age of 90; Clement XII at the age of 88, and Clement X and Pius IX at the age of 86.

Catholics enumerate but 160 popes, while some Protestant authorities give the number as 298, which includes 24 anti-popes. Of the whole number 26 were deposed, 19 were compelled to give up the tiara and leave Rome, 64 died violent deaths, 8 were poisoned, 1 was shut up in a cage, 1 was strangled, 1 smothered to death, 1 died by having nails driven into his body, and 1 was hanged, or as the account says, "died by a noose around his neck."

A Moving City.

America may safely claim to possess the only city in the world that changes its geographical position as years roll on.

The City of Virginia, Nevada, in the year 1875, was nearly three feet from the spot on which it now stands, and is imperceptibly slipping along in the direction of God Cannon.

The movement is so gradual that it does not in the least affect the stability of the buildings, for the ground is practically solid for a hundred feet down, where it meets the solid rock.

This thick layer of earth is known as a slide, which is caused by the constant crumbling of the rock on the mountainside.

It is calculated that in a hundred thousand years the site of the present City of Virginia will be solid rock, and if the ruins of the town were still in existence they would be discovered three or four miles to the east of the spot where it now flourishes.

Johnny lost his knife. After searching in one pocket and another until he had been through all without success, he exclaimed: "Oh, dear! I wish I had another pocket; it might be in that."

Gold in the South.

Atlanta Journal.]

There was a time when North Georgia was considered the best gold field on this continent. The mines about Dahlonega were very profitable and attracted adventurers from many States.

The California gold fever of 1849 almost broke up gold mining in Georgia, and never since that time has it regained its former importance.

Gold mining has, however, continued in this State to a greater or less extent, and there are now several mines being worked.

Experts who have visited the gold region of Georgia are satisfied that it contains a large quantity of the precious metal and that its fuller development will soon begin. It will probably be hastened by the exhaustion and abandonment of gold mines in the west.

A writer in the *Manufacturers' Record*, after an examination of the Blue Ridge region, thinks that mining by improved processes can be made very profitable there. He shows that if we compare gold mining of forty years ago and gold mining of to-day, we find very many changes. The drilling was formerly done by slaves with sledge and drill, while to-day there are steam, compressed air or electrical devices by the hundred. The windlass worked by man or beast has also been replaced by steam and electricity which can be generated at some water power miles away and transmitted over a wire to the mine. The cart and tramways have also given way to quicker and more economical devices. The old-fashioned stamp mill which only did active work during the short period of contact between pestle and mortar, has also been replaced by powerful crushing wheels doing continuous work with less power. The sledge hammer, which prepared the ore for the stamp mill, has also had its day, and powerful crushers save an immense amount of labor. Concentration of the ore, the use of mercury and other phases of mining have also been much improved since that time. Chemistry has contributed its share of innovations by giving us the chlorination process, by which 95 per cent. of the gold becomes available and is regained.

It is not likely that we shall see another gold fever, but it seems certain that the foothills of Georgia, the Carolinas and Virginia, which are known to contain gold, will soon be more generally and more thoroughly worked than ever before.

A Hint to Farmers.

The Galveston *News* says: "The best authorities, both bulls and bears, admit that another large crop of cotton means six cents or cheaper next fall. Then there is more money for the farmer in a small crop. If a small crop is raised, ten cents will be a moderate price, if a large one, six cents will be the maximum price.

Assuming the correctness of these figures, let us see what the results will be from a crop of 6,000,000 bales and a crop of 9,000,000 bales:

Six million bales at 10c.	-	$300,000,000
Cost of production,	-	180,000,000
Profit - - - -		$120,000,000
Nine million bales at 6c.	-	$270,000,000
Cost of production,	-	270,000,000
Profit - - - -		Nothing

"These figures are not absolutely correct, but they are near enough so to impress upon the mind of any thoughtful man the fact that there is more money in a small crop of cotton this year than there is in a large one.

"As already stated by the *News* the farmers have it in their power to fix the minimum price for which their cotton shall sell next year, when they hitch up their teams to go out to plow. If they are wise they will curtail acreage, for if they do not the cotton mills will be fed next season at the expense of the farmers. The case is too plain to require argument."

This takes, says the Marlboro *Democrat*, no account of the fact that a smaller cotton crop gives more time and means for food crops; thus leads to the desired diversification of agriculture in the South and makes our farmers more independent.

Life Staked on a Card.

The celebrated composer De Flotow's younger brother was what is called a "wild" fellow, and a practical joke which he perpetrated in a half drunken freak was taken as an insult by the whole body of the Mecklenburg deputies, of which he himself was one. A dozen challenges ensued, and young De Flotow agreed to meet any single antagonist selected by lot. This, as it happened, turned out to be a certain Count Z——, one of the deputies who resented the offense most keenly. De Flotow asked him if he thought a stupid joke worth fighting about, and received an emphatic answer in the affirmative.

"Be it so," he said; "and if you attach as little value to life as I do we will fight in the American fashion—I staking my life against yours in a game of ecarte of five points; the loser to blow out his brains in twenty-four hours."

The proposition was agreed to, cards were brought, and the two men commenced their terrible game. The score stood at four points on each side when Count——turned the king.

"You have won, sir," said young De Flotow, rising. "I will pay before noon to-morrow."

Next day he slept till eleven. After breakfast he took a turn in the park, and was observed by his valet gazing for some minutes at the facade of the ancestral mansion, after which he hid his face in his hands for a moment, as if weeping. He then pulled out his watch; it wanted five minutes of noon. M. De Flotow entered his study. At twelve precisely the report of a pistol shook the window-panes. He had punctually killed himself.

Little Things That Tell.

It is the little things that tell—little brothers for instance, who hide away in the parlor while sister entertains her beau, etc. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are little things that tell. They tell on the liver and tone up the system. So small and yet so effectual they are rapidly supplanting the old-style pill. An infallible remedy for Sick and Bilious Headaches, Biliousness and Constipation. Put up in vials, convenient to carry. Their use attended with no discomfort.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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Fine Family Groceries and Farm Supplies.
Highest market prices paid for Country Produce.

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Well located for commercial travelers and the general traveling public. Table supplied with best the market affords. Rates reasonable.

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Fayetteville, N. C., Feby 5, 1891. tf

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Railroad Street,
Manufacturers Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.
Pays highest market price for cotton-seed.
Dr. J. W. McNeill, Pres. J. T. Denny, Supt.
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Fayetteville Wooden Ware Co.,
Manufacturers of
The "Iron-Bound" Well Bucket, Oak and White Cedar Ware.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,
H. W. Lilly, President,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.
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Fayetteville Cotton Mills,
Manufacturers of Cotton Warp and Soft Spun Skein Yarns.

Fayetteville Cedar Works,
A. A. McKethan, Jr., Prop.,
Manufacturer - of - Cedar - Ware.
We make a specialty of two- and three-hoop Brass Cedar Pails, and Keg-shape Oak Well Buckets.

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Donalson Street,
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Hardware, Guns and Pistols. Cart and Buggy Material a Specialty.

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Carriages, Buggies and Harness,
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Grain, Meal, Flour, Mill-Stuffs and Feed.

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Rear Hotel LaFayette.
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Stalls for rent at 10c. per night. Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap. Cash system.

Ransom Burns,
Livery, Feed and Exchange Stables,
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Geo. A. Burns,
In rear Hotel LaFayette,
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Best and most stylish turnouts, on short notice.

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Opp. Short Cut Depot.
Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, etc. Agent for Bay View Beer and Mountain Whiskies.
Orders Promptly Filled.

J. M. Martin,
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Wines, Liquors, Brandies and Pure Mountain Corn Whiskey.
All grades of Tobacco, Cigars, etc.

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Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors, Beer, Cigars, etc.
Pure old North Carolina Corn Whiskey.

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Largest Dry Goods Establishment in the State.
Wholesale Department 2nd and 3rd floors.
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Williams's Metropolitan Racket Store,
Dry Goods and Notions of every description and quality.
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Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Notions,
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Soda Water and Milk Shakes in season.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
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The Fayetteville Clothiers. Gents' Furnishings, Stylish Suits, Hats, Underwear, Collars, Cuffs, etc.

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The Racket Clothing Co.,
The Greatest Combine of them All.
They give you Novelty, Neatness, Durability, Style and Cheapness.

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Hay Street,
Crockery and Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, etc. Wall-Paper and Window-Shades.

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Established 58 Years.

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JEWELERS,
Repairing of Fine Watches a Specialty.

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Dealer in
Fine Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Spectacles.
Repairing done in best manner and warranted, Engraving finely executed.

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Spectacles, Eyeglasses, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Silverware, Pocket-knives, Razors, Scissors, etc

FURNITURE.

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(Established 1870)
Furniture Dealers and Undertakers.

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Haigh Building, Opp. A. B. Williams, No. 57 Hay St.
Furniture, Matresses, Clocks, Lamps, Shades and Tin Sets.

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H. I. McDuffie,
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Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.

Jno. L. Pemberton,
Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance.
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General Insurance Agent—Life, Accident and Fire.

John Underwood,
General - Insurance - Agent,
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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C
Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MARCH 9, 1893.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

We lay before our readers to-day the Inaugural address of President Cleveland; it is exceedingly short, but at the same time, is sufficiently explicit to give his views on the questions that confront us. He is a strong advocate of a sound currency, and says "nothing is more vital to our supremacy as a nation, and to the beneficent purposes of the Government than a sound and stable currency."

Paternalism he defines as "the bane of republican institutions," perverting patriotic sentiment and making many dependent upon government favoritism; the wild and reckless pension expenditure meets his disapproval. He says "Public expenture should be limited to public necessity." He earnestly advocates Civil Service Reform efficiency, not reward only for partisan activity. Trusts and combines meet with his disapproval, and he believes that the general government should do all to relieve the people. He very concisely alludes to Tariff Reform as the expressed wish of the people to which the party has given its pledges, and which must be carried out by lifting the burdens from the daily life of the people. The Inaugural is exceedingly short and concise, but at the same time foreshadows that so far as in his power lies the will of the party as expressed in the Chicago platform will be carried out to the letter.

IT MEANS PROSPERITY.

As the Inaugural indicates, the change in the Administration will be a benefit to the whole country, and as the administration is composed of good, wise and patriotic men from all sections, it proves the obliteration of all sectional lines and sectional prejudices, that it will restore confidence, and it is natural that we should look for in this, as under the last administration of Mr. Cleveland, the influx of capital into the South, and that new life will be awakened and new industries spring up, and that this land which has been so oppressed, will be re-invigorated. We believe that we of the South have special cause to rejoice, for we now have both branches of Congress and a Democratic President, so that all pledges to the people may be fulfilled, there is much to do, and it will require a calm, judicious hand to guide and direct how these changes for the good of the people are to be effected, but these pledges must and will be redeemed, but our people must not hope for a speedy change; all the machinery must not be torn down at once, but by degrees we must repair the evil that has been inflicted upon us by a party which departs from power with a depleted treasury, and whose great aim has apparently been to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. If the principles of the platform be not carried out it will be no fault of the President; it is upon this he stands, and he will surely carry them out to the letter; and if so, we of the South will be relieved of great burdens, and our people will rejoice that Mr. Cleveland has again been made the President of our country.

CURRENT COMMENT.

We congratulate our members of the State Legislature, Senator McLauchlin and Messrs Cook and Thaggard, upon the reputation they have gained as able lawmakers. They have shown themselves full worthy of the trust reposed in them by their election. and they have done all in their power to advance the welfare of their constituents.

* * *

The charter of the Alliance, says the *State Chronicle*, has been so amended that the amount contributed by each alliance-man can be withdrawn at his option, and the common fund has been so protected that it can easily be ascertained whether it is being perverted from legitimate objects. This was all that was desired, which could be accomplished either by a new charter or by amending the old.

Exit a Political Party.

Baltimore Sun.]

It is the exist of a great political party that for thirty-two years has been able by its control of all branches of the federal government to put its ideas and policies into laws, or by its supremacy in some great branch of that government to thwart the like efforts of its adversaries. Once only in this long period has the presidency been wrested from its grasp, and for one Congress only did its opponents control the Senate.

It goes out of power with scant prospects of speedy or permanent return. The issues which called it into being and on which it speedily rose to power have for ever passed away, and it is to-day the representative of no policies that have in themselves either vitality or growth. It can at best hope for future accidental and transient success through the bickerings, the blunders or the faithlessness of its opponents. It would be rash to say that during this long supremacy it has not done deeds that will be great in history or produced men who have added to the glory of their country. No party ever weilded such absolute and tremendous civil or military power as it wielded during the first years of its rule, and no party ever controlled with higher hand and haughtier sway every branch of the government than it did for the ten years that followed the close of the war. The prestige of a successful conduct of the war for the Union, of the abolition of slavery and of the overthrow of the doctrine of the higher sovereignty of the States might have secured for it an indefinite term of power had it been able to escape from the vice of its origin and to become a national instead of a sectional party; had it taken up the cause of the people rather than the attorneyship of great selfish interests. Its condemnation in history will be that its power waned in exact proportion as the hates and passions of the war abated, and that the final disappearance of sectionalism as a great political force in the country brings its hopeless discomfiture with it. However great, then, the credit which may be awarded the republican party for its controlling part in preventing the dismemberment of the Union and in freeing the country from slavery; it must be said that in almost all of its distinctive policies it will be condemned in a calm review of its career.

Its boasted management of public finances during and after the war is now seen to have been wasteful in the extreme and guided by incorrect principles, and we have not ceased, even yet, to pay the penalties of that wastefulness and blundering. Its statesmanship in dealing with the problems of reconstruction is discredited by the fact that much of its legislation was set aside by its own Supreme Court as violative of the constitution, and the rest of it bore fruits that in the end appalled its own authors. Party supremacy, not philanthropy or the public good, was the motive that caused it to put the ballot in the hands of the negro. The same motive caused it to uphold with the strong hand of the federal government the rule of the carpet-bagger in half a dozen Southern States, to aid him by the army in plundering commonwealths and putting under his feet the property and intelligence of great historic States, and it stood by him in his carnival of spoliation and crime as long as he was able to deliver the electoral votes of those States.

But if it be too harsh a judgment to recall at this day the reconstruction era in the South or that notable succession of great scandals that for a time enveloped the whole public service with suspicion of venality, it is not unjust to point out the recent political acts and tendencies of the party that have finally led to its banishment from power. The brief and spasmodic reaction that elected President Harrison also gave the republicans control of both houses of Congress. They made zealous use of that control to put, or attempt to put, on the statute book a series of distinctive partisan measures. These were the McKinley bill, carrying the doctrine of protection to an extreme never advocated by any party in this country before; the bounty and sub-idy bills, most offensive specimens of class legislation; the dependent pension bill, that has added already nearly half a million pensioners to the rolls and several score millions of dollars to the yearly burdens of the tax payers, to say nothing of the demoralization wrought by such a bill throughout the land; the Sherman silver bill, another example of class legislation for poltical purposes, under whose operation we have speedily advanced to the edge of a financial and industrial panic. Nor would this catalogue be complete without reference to the violent partisanship and disregard of the rights of minorities, which made the House a theatre of turbulence and disorder in the Reed Congress and precipitated upon the Senate the memorable and perilous contest over the force bill. By all these things the republican party earned the hostility of the American people, showed itself destitute of any sense of the tendency of things, and unable to grow with the growth of the country and the broadening spirit of its people.

In continuing to wave the bloody shirt a quarter of a century after the war closed, to champion the most ultra protection in the face of the intelligence of modern times and the growing knowledge of commerce, to shovel out pensions from the people's taxes to hundreds of thousands who incurred no disability in the service, to scoff at the rights of the States to local self-government and to threaten the people with a force bill—in all these things the republican party has shown itself out of touch and out of sympathy with the spirit of the day, and goes into banishment the custodian of a mere lot of past and discarded rubbish, which has no promise of future good.

THE INAUGURATION.

A Great Gathering at the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—It was shortly after 11 o'clock when President-elect Cleveland and Vice-President-elect Stevenson, accompanied by the Senate Committee on Arrangements, entered the Executive mansion. They were received by President Harrison in the Blue Room. Five minutes later the President and his successor reappeared, and entering the open carriage the march of the procession to the Capitol began. They rode in President Harrison's carriage, drawn by four bay horses.

There was no abatement in the storm, and the ride to the Capitol was through a fast-falling snow. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, Mr. Cleveland's hat was off frequently in response to enthusiastic cheers of "the unterrified," who swarmed the sidewalks, unmindful of discomforts.

The Presidential party, with the military escort, came in sight of the eastern entrance of the Capital a few minutes after 12 o'clock. A large crowd had assembled at the East front, and cheered loudly as Mr. Cleveland approached. He went in by the basement entrance in order to avoid the somewhat slippery steps on the outside. From the moment he descended from the carriage he was received with lusty cheers, and when he entered the Senate wing the cheers of the outside gave way to an ovation. Mr. Harrison entered the President's room, where he spent some time signing bills.

When the Senate clock indicated 11:50, but when actual time was 12:50, the Vice President-elect was announced, and Mr. Stevenson, escorted by Senator McPherson, took his chair to the right of Vice President Morton. Immediately afterwards the President of the United States and his Cabinet were announced, and President Harrison and members of his Cabinet entered the Chamber. Mr. Harrison was escorted to one of the scarlet chairs standing in front of the Clerk's desk. Immediately afterwards the President-elect was announced, and Mr. Cleveland, escorted by Senator Ransom, took the chair next to Mr. Harrison. His entrance into the Chamber was greeted with applause. Then Vice President Morton administered the oath of office to his successor, and yielded to him the chair of the presiding officer.

A special session of the Senate of the Fifty-third Congress was then formally opened with prayer by Chaplain Butler.

Vice President Stevenson rose and addressed the Senate. He said:

Senators:—Deeply impressed with a sense of its responsibility and of its dignity, I now enter upon the discharge of the duties of the high office to which I have been called. I am not unmindful of the fact that among the occupants of the chair during the one hundred and forty years of our Constitutional history, have been statesmen eminent alike for their talents and tireless devotion to public duty. Adams, Jefferson and Calhoun honored its incubency during the early days of the Republic, while Authur, Hendricks and Morton have a latter period of our history shed luster upon the office of President of the most august deliberative assembly known to men.

I assume the duties of the great trust confided in me with no feeling of selfish confidence, but rather with that of grave distrust of my ability satisfactorily to meet its requirments. I may be pardoned for saying that it shall be my earnest endeavor to discharge the important duties which lie before me with no less of impartiality and courtesy than of firmness and fidelity. Earnestly invoking the co operation, the forbearance, the charity of each of its members, I now erter upon my duties as presiding officer of the Senate.

As he closed his remarks, Mr. Stevenson directed the Secretary of the Senate to read the proclamation of the President convening the Senate in extraordinary session.

Mr. McCook read the proclamation and then the Senators newly elected or re-elected were invited by the Vice-President to come forward and take the oath of office. They did so, each escorted by his colleague, and the oath was solemnly administered by the Vice-President, the Senators afterwards subscribing to the same at the Clerk's desk.

All these preliminaries having been duly disposed of the Vice-President directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to proceed to the execution of the order of the Senate relative to the inauguration of the President of the United States. The procession to the East portico of the Capitol was then begun. When the distinguished gathering had taken the places assigned to them at the East front of the Senate wing, the President-elect took the oath of office and then delivered his inaugural address. He said:

"MY FELLOW CITIZENS:—In obedience to the mandate of my countrymen I am about to dedicate myself to their service under the sanction of a solemn oath. Deeply moved by the expression of confidence and personal attachment which has called me to this service, I am sure my gratitude can make no better return than the pledge I now give before God and these witnesses of unreserved and complete devotion to the interests and welfare of those who have honored me.

"I deem it fitting on this occasion, while indicating the opinions I hold concerning public questions of present importance, also to briefly refer to the existence of certain conditions and tendencies among our people which seem to menace the integrity and usefulness of their government. While every American citizen must contemplate with the utmost pride and enthusiasm the growth and expansion of our country, the sufficiency of our institutions to stand against the rudest shocks of violence, the wonderful thrift and enterprise of our people, and the demonstrated superiority of our free government, it behooves us to constantly watch for every symptom of insidious infirmity that threatens our national vigor.

"The strong man who in the confidence of sturdy health courts the sternest activities of life and rejoices in the hardihood of constant labor may still have lurking near his vitals the unheeded disease that dooms him to sudden collapse. It cannot be doubted that our stupendous achievements as a people and our country's robust strength have given rise to a heedlessness of those laws governing our national health, which we can no more evade than human life can escape the laws of God and nature.

NECESSITY OF A SOUND CURRENCY.

"Manifestly nothing is more vital to our supremacy as a nation and to the beneficent purposes of our government than a sound and stable currency. Its exposure to degradation should at once arouse to activity the most enlightened statesmanship, and the danger of depreciation in the purchasing power of the wages paid to toil should furnish the strongest incentive to prompt and conservative precaution.

"In dealing with our present embarrassing situation as related to this subject, we will be wise if we temper our confidence and faith in our national strength and resources with the frank concession that even these will not permit us to defy with impunity the inexorable laws of finance and trade. At the same time, in our efforts to adjust differences of opinion, we should be free from intolerance and passion, and our judgments should be unmoved by alluring phrases and unvexed by selfish interests. I am confident that such an approach to the subject will result in prudent and effective remedial legislation. In the meantime, so far as the executive branch of the government can intervene, none of the powers with which it is invested will be withheld when their exercise is deemed necessary to maintain our national credit or avert financial disaster.

"Closely related to the exaggerated confidence in our country's greatness which tends to a disregard of the rules of national safety, another danger confronts us not less serious. I refer to the prevalence of a popular disposition to expect from the operation of the government especial and direct individual advantages. The verdict of our voters which condemned the injustice of maintaining protection for protection's sake, enjoins upon the people's servants the duty of exposing and destroying the brood of kindred evils which are the unwholesome progeny of paternalism.

"This is the bane of republican institutions and the constant peril of our government by the people. It degrades for the purposes of wily craft the plan of rule our fathers established and bequeathed to us as an object of our love and veneration. It perverts the patriotic sentiment of our countrymen and tempt them to a pitiful calculation of the sordid gain to be derived from their government's maintenance. It undermines the self-reliance of our people and substitutes in its place dependence upon governmental favoritism. It stifles the spirit of true Americanism and stupefies every ennobling trait of American citizenship.

PENSION EXTRAVAGANCE.

"The lessons of paternalism ought to be unlearned and the better lesson taught, that while the people should patriotically and cheerfully support their government its functions do not include the support of the people. The acceptance of this principle leads to a refusal of bounties and subsidies which burden the labor and thrift of a portion of our citizens to aid ill-advised or languishing enterprises in which they have no concern. It leads also to a challenge of wild and reckless pension expenditure, which overleaps the bounds of grateful recognition of patriotic service, and prostitutes to vicious uses the people's prompt and generous impulse to aid those disabled in their country's defence. Every thoughtful American must realize the importance of checking, at its beginning, any tendency in public or private station to regard frugality and economy as virtues which we may safely outgrow. The toleration of this idea results in the waste of the people's money by their chosen servants and encourages prodigality and extravagance in the home life of our countrymen.

"Under our scheme of government the waste of public money is a crime against the citizen; and the contempt of our people for economy and frugality in their personal affairs deplorably saps the strength and sturdiness of our national character. It is a plain dictate of honesty and good government that public expenditures should be limited by public necessity, and that this should be measured by the rules of strict economy; and it is equally clear that frugality among the people is the best guarantee of a contented and strong support of free institutions.

"One mode of the misappropriation of public funds is avoided, when appointments to office, instead of being the rewards of partisan activity, are awarded to those whose efficiency promises a fair return of work for the compensation paid to them. To secure the fitness and competency of appointees to office, and to remove from political action the demoralizing madness for spoils, civil service reform has found a place in our public policy and laws. The benefits already gained through this instrumentality, and the further usefulness it promises, entitle it to the hearty support and encouragement of all who desire to see our public service well performed, or who hope for the elevation of political sentiment and the purification of political methods.

AGAINST MONOPOLIES.

"The existence of immense aggregations of kindred enterprises and combinations of business interests, formed for the purpose of limiting production and fixing prices, is inconsistent with the fair field which ought to be open to every independent activity. Legitimate strife in business should not be superseded by an enforced concession to the demands of combinations that have the power to destroy; nor should the people to be served lose the benefit of cheapness which usually results from wholesome competition. These aggregations and combinations frequently constitute conspiracies against the interests of the people, and in all their phases they are unnatural and opposed to our American sense of fairness.

"To the extent that they can be reached and restrained by federal power, the general government should relieve our citizens from their interference and exactions. Loyalty to the principles upon which our government rests positively demands that the equality before the law which it guarantees to every citizen should be justly and fairly conceded in all parts of the land. The enjoyment of this right follows the badge of citizenship wherever found, and, unimpaired by race or color, it appeals for recognition to American manliness and fairness.

"Our relations with the Indians located within our borders impose upon us responsibilities we cannot escape. Humanity and consistency require us to treat them with forbearance, and in our dealings with them to honestly and considerately regard their rights and interests. Every effort should be made to lead them, through the paths of civilization and education, to self-supporting and independent citizenship. In the meantime, as the nation's wards, they should be promptly defended against the cupidity of designing men and shielded from every influence or temptation that retards their advancement.

TARIFF REFORM.

"The people of the United States have decreed that on this day the control of their government in its legislative and executive branches shall be given to a political party pledged in the most positive terms to the accomplishment of tariff reform. They have thus determined in favor of a more just and equitable system of federal taxation. The agents they have chosen to carry out their purposes are bound by their promises, not less than by the commands of their masters, to devote themselves unremittingly to this service.

"While there should be no surrender of principle, our task must be undertaken wisely and without vindictiveness. Our mission is not punishment but the rectification of wrongs. If, in lifting burdens from the daily life of our people, we reduce inordinate and unequal advantages too long enjoyed, this is but a necessary incident of our return to right and justice. If we exact from unwilling minds acquiescence in the theory of an honest distribution of the fund of governmental beneficence treasured up for all, we but insist upon a principle which underlies our free institutions. When we tear aside the delusions and misconception which have blinded our countrymen to their condition under vicious tariff laws, we but show them how far they have been led away from the paths of contentment and prosperity.

"When we proclaim that the necessity for revenue to support the government furnishes the only justification for taxing the people, we announce a truth so plain that its denial would seem to indicate the extent to which judgment may be influenced by familiarity with the perversions of the the taxing power, and when we seek to reinstate the self-confidence and business enterprise of our citizens by discrediting an abject dependence upon governmental favor we strive to stimulate those elements of American charter which support the hope of American ashievement.

"My anxiety for the redemption of the pledges which my party has made and solicitude for the complete justification of the trust the people have reposed in us constrain me to remind those with whom I am to co-operate that we can succeed in doing the work which has been especially set before us only by the most sincere, harmonious and disinterested effort. Even if insuperable obstacle and opposition prevent the consummation of our task we shall hardly be excused, and if failure can be traced to our fault or neglect we may be sure the people will hold us to a swift and exacting accountability.

A GREAT RESPONSIBILITY.

"The oath I now take to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States not only impressively defines the great responsibility I assume, but suggests an obedience to constitutional commands as the rule by which my official conduct must be guided. I shall to the best of my ability, and within my sphere of duty, preserve the constitution by loyally protecting every grant of federal power it contains, by defending all its restraints when attacked by impatience and restlessness, and by enforcing its limitations and reservations in favor of the State and the people. Fully impressed with the gravity of the duties that confront me, and mindful of my weakness, I should be appalled if it were my lot to bear unaided the responsibilities which await me.

"I am, however, raved from discouragement when I remember that I shall have the support and the counsel and the co-operation of wise and patriotic men who will stand at my side in Cabinet places, or will represent the people in their legislative halls. I find also much comfort in remembering that my countrymen are just and generous; and in the assurance that they will not condemn those who by sincere devotion to their service deserve their forbearance and approval. Above all I know there is a Supreme Being who rules the affairs of men, and whose goodness and mercy have always followed the America people; and I know He will not return from us now if we humbly and reverently seek His powerful aid."

About Appointments.

Special Correspondence of the Statesville Landmark.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20th 1893. Judging by the bold number in which Mr. Cleveland choose members of his cabinet who were conspiciously prominent in advocating his nomination at Chicago or who conspiciously represent elements that did nominate him, it is plain that the Cleveland men are to have preference in all the President's appointments. Perhaps that is why four or five of the men who were sent to the Legislature of this State last fall by the regular Democratic organization or "machine," are now kicking out of the traces and endeavoring by every means in their power to show themselves the political opponents of the "Big Four," as Messrs. Croker, Hill, Murphy and Sheehan are called. It is not possible yet to say whether the constituents of those gentlemen approve of their course. If they do this may men the beginning or the end of the machine. Perhaps those kickers will receive favor at the hands of the new President and perhaps they will not; the admirers of Mr. Cleveland are inclined to think that it is not solely the work in his behalf that makes a man commendable to him, but worthiness in the man himself. At any rate, it is the belief here that Mr. Cleveland is going to take pains not to please Messrs. Croker, Hill, Sheehan and Murphy in making Federal appointments in this State. All the men he appoints to office will be Cleveland men, and it is unlikely that the mugwump element will be largely represented.

Karl's Clover Root, the new Blood Purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25c., 50c. and $1. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1893.

Democratic enthusiasm cannot be washed out, snowed out, blowed out or froze out. The north wind blew, the snow fell and there were icicles hanging from the trees, houses, and the whiskers of men, but these little annoyances did not count when it came to inaugurating a democratic President. Mr. Cleveland proved his indifference to them by declining to deliver his inaugural address in the Senate chamber, instead of from the open-air platform on the east front of the Capitol, before which, standing in the snow storm, were about 10,000 people. He thought, and correctly, too, that if these people were good enough democrats to brave the storm to see him—few of them could get near enough to hear him—deliver his inaugural address and take the oath of office, he was good enough democrat to take off his hat, storm or no storm, and do it, and he did.

There isn't money enough in existence to buy from the President the worn bible upon which he took the oath of office in 1885, and upon which Chief Justice Fuller administered to him the same oath Saturday. It is more valuable than gold or precious stones; it was his mother's, and Mr. Cleveland has never forgotten that commandment, "Honor thy father and mother" etc.

Not since the second inauguration of Grant has there been such a disagreeable inauguration day, but the only noticeable effect the weather had was to keep a few men whose health was not robust out of the parade, which was over three hours long, to disfigure and disarrange the house decorations and to postpone the fireworks. Everything else went off according to programme, just as would have been done had the day been as clear and balmy as that on which Mr. Cleveland was first inaugurated. On the reviewing stand with the President and the Vice-President were a large number of prominent ladies and gentlemen, among them Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Stevenson.

It is difficult to say which of the democratic governors in the procession received the grandest ovations along the line of march, but Peck, of Wisconsin, Flower, of New York, and Russell, of Massachusetts, have good reason to put the day down among the proudest of their lives.

It is generally conceded that the Inaugural ball was the most successful, from every point of view ever held, and that the decorations of the ball room were handsomer and more artistic than had ever been seen here. The members of the committee in charge started out to make this inauguration a memorable one in every respect, and they succeeded. It was a great day for Grover Cleveland, a greater one for the democratic party, and greatest of all for the country, beginning, as it did, an era of real, simon-pure democratic government, not the pinchbeck kind the republicans have given us.

President Cleveland's inaugural address was a model of its kind. A plain, honest, straightforward statement of his intention to carry out to its fullest extent the platform upon which he was nominated and elected, and particularly noticeable was the complete ignoring of the Hawaiian annexation scheme. It is evident, and particularly gratifying to democrats, that Mr. Cleveland intends to investigate that subject more thoroughly than Mr. Harrison did before committing himself, and as he put himself, in his address, squarely on record as opposed to subsidies and bounties of all kinds, it is certain that if Hawaii gets annexed its sugar planters will get no bounty on their sugar.

The Vice-President, in his address, upon assuming the chair of the Senate at the opening of its extra session made an excellent impression upon the Senators as well as upon the public. His popularity with the rank and file of the democratic party is unbounded and what is more to the point it is all deserved. He is made of the right sort of stuff. A newspaper man was telling him that he supposed the dignity of his new office would prevent a resumption of the free and easy methods in vogue in his office, when he was first assistant postmaster general, and the "boys" were always welcome. Mr. Stevenson laughed and said: "My new office will make no difference. You boys will be just as welcome as in the old days. There will be no sentry standing in front of the Vice President's room. You will not be forced to dive into your pockets and fish out a card to be transmitted to me on a salver. The door will stand wide open. There are sofas inside for you to occupy. You will walk right in, and if I am not there you will send for me. Wherever I am the newspaper man is welcome. I am the Vice-President of the people, and the people are entitled to know what I am doing. There will be no red tape about the office."

Brother Wanamaker is an expert on the value of advertising. He signalized his retirement from public life by sending—of course at government expense—a letter to every postmaster and railway mail clerk in the country. This letter administers taffy in such big chunks that its receivers cannot fail to read between the lines—"I am again in business at the old stand; bargains in every department."

Victor Hugo on the Immortal Soul.

At a dinner given to Victor Hugo in Paris, some years ago, says *L' Universe*, he delivered an impromptu address, in which he gave expression to his faith in the Infinite and in the soul's immortality. His friend, Housaye, who was present, says:

"Hugo at that time was a man of steel, with no sign of old age about him, but with all the agility, the suppleness, the ease and grace of his best years." He was contradicting the atheists, and his friend says "his face was bright with the heavenly halo, and his eyes shone like burning coals."

"'There are no occult forces,' he said; 'there are only luminous forces. Occulet force is chaos; the luminous force is God. Man is an infinite little copy of God; this is glory enough for man. I am a man, an invisible atom, a drop in the ocean, a grain of sand on the shore. Little as I am, I feel the God in me, because I can also bring forth out of my chaos. I make books, which are creations. I feel in myself that future life; I am like a forest which has been more than once cut down; the new shoots are stronger and livelier than ever.

"'I am rising, I know, toward the sky. The sunshine is on my head. The earth gives me its generous sap, but heaven lights me with the reflection of unknown words. You say the soul is nothing but the result of bodily powers. Why, then, is my soul more luminous when my bodily powers begin to fail? Winter is on my head, and eternal spring is in my heart. That I breathe at this hour the fragrance of the lilies, the violets and the roses as at twenty years ago. The nearer I approach the end, the plainer I hear around me the immortal symphonies of the worlds which invite me.

"'It is marvelous, yet simple. It is a fairy tale, and it is historic. For half a century I have been writing my thoughts in prose and verse—history, philosophy, drama, romance, tradition, satire, ode and song. I have tried all, but I feel I have not said a thousandth part of what is in me. When I go down to the grave, I can say, like many others, I have finished my day's worke, but I can not say, I have finished my life. My days will begin again the next morning. The tomb is not a blind alley. It is a thoroughfare. It closes on the twilight to open on the dawn.'"

Organization of New Concerns—Establishment of New Factories, Etc., in North Carolina.

Manufacturers' Record.

Bessemer City—Cotton Mill.—The Bessemer City Cotton Co. has been incorporated by J. A. Pinchback, R. C. G. Love and others to erect a cotton mill; capital stock $200,000.

Burlington—Furniture Factory.—L. J. Fonville, J. W. and W. W. Lasley and J. T. C. Moore have organized the Burlington Manufacturing Co. to erect a furniture factory.

Charlotte—Mercantile Company—D. E. Allen, R. C. Carson, W. H. Cathey, J. W. Morrison and J. L. Davis have incorporated the Charlotte Hardware Co. with a capital stock of $15,000.

East Durham—Wood Works.—Wyatt & Dupree will put in new engine, planer and other machinery.

Faith—Oil Mill.—Adam Basinger will manufacture oil from cedar and sassafras.

Faith—Quarries.—J. T. Wyatt contemplates organizing a company to buy the Phillips granite mountain and manufacture paving stone and curbing.

Forest City—Cotton Mills.—W. P. Hurt is said to be arranging for the building of a yarn mill.

Gastoria—Cotton Mill.—A $75,000 stock company has been organized to erect a cotton mill. G. W. Ragan is president, and T. C. Pegram, secretary and treasurer.

Greensboro—Cotton Mill.—J. W. Alspaugh has leased and will operate the Crown Mills.

High Point—Furniture Factory.—Jno. H. Tate (general manager) has formed the Tate Furniture Co. to manufacture furniture.

High Point—Gold Mine.—The Summit Mining and Reduction Co., has been organized to develop a gold mine near High Point.

Huntersville—Cotton Mill—H. J. Walker, M. C. Hunter and J. W. Mullen have organized a compay to erect a cotton mill.

Huntersville—Corn and Flour Mill.—Bitting's corn and flour mill, reported in this issue as burned, will be rebuilt at once.

Lexington—Cotton Mill.—A joint stock company has been organized to erect a 5000-spindle mill. G. W. Montcastle furnished above information.

Stonewall—Hub and Spoke Manufactory.—Joseph Broskey will manufacture hubs and spokes.

Vandemere—Brick Works.—J. Adams will start brick works.

Winston—Tobacco Factory.—Kerner, Newton & Co. will start a tobacco factory.

West End, N. C.—The Aberdeen & West End Railway Co. (office, Aberdeen), referred to in last issue, will at once construct a five-mile branch from its main line at West End to open timbered lands.

Burlington, N. C.—Walter L. Holt, one of the corporators of the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad Co., noticed in last issue, reports that the company is chartered to build a railroad from Burlington to or near Liberty, on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad. Surveys are now being made, and it is hoped to build the road this year. The distance is about twenty miles.

Death of Miss Alexander.

Miss Pattie Thorn Alexander, oldest daughter of Hon. S. B. Alexander, died last week at the residence of her aunt, Miss M. Sophie Alexander, on West Trade street, Charlotte, after an illness of several months.

The Charlotte *Observer* says, Miss Alexander had an attact of grip last fall, which settled on her lungs and developed into consumption. Her decline was rapid; little by little the bright young life left went out; distressed relatives and friends could only sit by and await the end. It came peacefully. Like a child sinking to rest, she closed her weary eyes, and "fell on sleep," when life was most bright and promising. Just 20 years of age, hardly yet attained to the perfection of her young womanhood, death claimed her.

Miss Alexander was born and reared near Charlotte. She was educated in this city principally, but graduated at the Augusta Female Seminary, at Staunton, Va., last June. And who of all the brilliant throng that gathered at Miss Alexander's, her aunt's, last July to greet the pretty, fresh young debutante at her debut party, will ever forget the charming simplicity of manner, gentle and refined dignity with which she received her friends on that occasion? She was eminently fitted by personal beauty and mental endowments to shine in society, not only here, but in the capital, where she was to have spent the winter with her father.

Deceased was a member of the First Presbyterian church of this city. Her life was one of faultless devotion to all that was good and pure; in her there was no guile. She was conscious up to the hour of her death, and passed away surrounded by those she loved best in life and whose hearts are left sore and bleeding by her death.

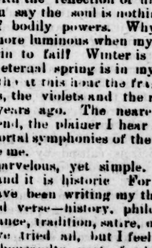
Death of Rev. Dr. Neill McKay.

His hosts of devoted and admiring friends and acquaintances, says the Sanford *Express*, throughout this section will be sorely grieved to learn of the death of Rev. Dr. Neill McKay which occurred at his home in Summerville, Harnett county, on Monday the 27th inst. He had been in declining health for some time and his death was not unexpected. The mere mention of the name of this righteous and Godly man recalls to the minds of our older readers of this community, many very pleasant incidents connected with his pastorship of Buffalo church. Gospel truths were proclaimed from the pulpit of this handsome country church from this able, brilliant and eminent divine for probable two decades. He was not only an able consecrated child of God, but was an indefatigable worker in the Presbyterian church. He possessed many admirable traits of character and was a man of commanding appearance and could hold an audience spell bound for hours at a time. We remember seeing him about two years ago and were very favorable impressed with his personal appearance. He was about 70 years of age at the time of his death and his hair and beard was perfectly white. A noble and venerable child of God has been called from his earthly tabernacle to his reward above. His remains were entered at Sumerville yesterday Peace to this good man's ashes.

They all Testify

To the Efficacy of the World-Renowned

Swift's Specific.



The old-time simple remedy from the Georgia swamps and fields has gone forth to the antipodes, astonishing the skeptical and confounding the theories of those who depend solely on the physician's skill. There is no blood taint which it does not immediately eradicate. Poisons outwardly absorbed or the result of vile diseases from within all yield to this potent but simple remedy. It is an unequaled tonic, builds up the old and feeble, cures all diseases arising from impure blood or weakened vitality. Send for a treatise. Examine the proof.

Books on "Blood and Skin Diseases" mailed free.

Druggists Sell It.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

WALTER WATSON.

SEND FOR PRICES.

BOY DIXIE PLOWS, STONEWALL PLOWS, WROUGHT IRON PLOWS, PLOW LINES, TRACE CHAINS, BACK BANDS, CLIVIS IRONS, SPADES, FORKS, HOES, BUSH HOOKS,

Sash, Doors, Blinds. Lime, Hair, Cement.

GEORGIA RACHET STOCKS, SAMPSON UPRIGHT STOCKS, STEEL SHAPES—ALL KINDS, PLOW LINE ROPE, HAMES, SINGLE TREES, PLOW BOLTS, SHOVELS, RAKES, MATTOX, BRIER HOOKS.

Pumps, Points and Pipe for Drive Wells.

Pumps for Deep Wells and Force Pumps.

Cart, Wagon and Buggy Material a specialty.

WE NEVER SLEEP!

Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty.

IT IS ALSO THE PRICE OF SUCCESS.

The price of "PERFECTION" is only $5.50 a barrel, however, while the quality is the very highest—fully equal or *superior* to those brands that sell for $6.00 or more Your own interest is therefore clear.

In Fancy and Family Groceries we are the "coming" people.

Everything fresh and the finest, and sold extremely close.

By all means try our little Shafer Hams—6 to 10 pounds average. Splendid.

Q. K. NIMOCKS & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 23, 1893.

KEEP YOUR EYE

ON THIS SPACE

FOR LAFAR'S

ADVERTISEMENT

NEXT WEEK.

Sore Throat
Lameness
Sore Eyes
Soreness
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Bruises
Burns
Cuts
Piles
Female Complaints
Rheumatism
AND ALL
Inflammation

USE POND'S EXTRACT

Sold only in our own bottles. All druggists.

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POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT.

PILES.

It's remarkable specific action upon the affected parts gives it supreme control over *Piles*, however severe.

Also for *Burns, Scalds, Eruptions, Salt Rheum &c.* Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50c. Sold by all Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N. Y.

W. J. McNAUGHTON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

All Kinds of Building Material,

Sash, Doors, Blinds and Fancy Mantles,

A SPECIALTY.

Also Agent for the Sanford Sash and Blind Company.

Will sell for the next sixty days at Rock Bottom prices. Come and see.

NEXT DOOR TO N. C. BAPTIST

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

DRS. HUNTER, DENTISTS,

Northeast Corner Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 29, 1880. tf

Dr. E. L. HUNTER,

Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

2—23—93 tf

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D

DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,

Office N. E. Corner Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

11—10—92

S. H. MacRAE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.

10—6, 92—tf

ED. R. McKETHAN,

Attorney at Law.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Office in Sheriff's building.

10—6, 92—6m

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

After 6 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

King Bro.'s sell Trusses of the latest paterns.

REWARD.

A suitable reward will be given for the return of a Ledger and old subscription book, the property of the owner of this paper, stolen from this office some months ago.

2—23—93

THE OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY.....MARCH 9, 1893.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance).....$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance)..... 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. N. TILLINGHAST—Plumbing.
ED. R. MCKETHAN—Administrator's Notice.
W. & W. R. R.—Change of Scheldule—4th page.
D. A. MCMILLAN—Don't Forget the Old Stand.
ED. R. MCKETHAN—Valuable Town Lots for Sale.
C. F. & Y. V. RY—Change of Schedule—4th page.
A. S. HUSKE, Ag't—Royster and Tenney's Bonbons.
R. P. BUXTON, J. G. SHAW—Well Timbered Land for Sale.

The Editor of the OBSERVER is still absent.

Mr. J. A. Burns's handsome residence on Gillespie street is finished and ready for occupancy.

Anent the Turf.

Sam. Black, the well known horse trainer, has left Fayetteville and gone to Newbern.

Farewell Sermon.

The Rev. W. B. Oliver will deliver his farewell sermon at the First Baptist church next Sunday night.

It is with deep regret we learn of the serious illness of Mrs. Mary Fuller. Mrs. Fuller who is in her 74th year, was not expected to live through last night.

Fayetteville "Gets There."

That fine trotting horse of Mr. J. A. Burns won a good share of the stakes at the recent Newbern Fair.

The New Club.

The Carolina Club has been reorganized. The club rooms are being fitted up in splendid style.

We respectfully call the attention of the city authorities to the bad condition of the drain near Miss Sophie Mallett's house on Burgess street.

New Armory for the F. I. L. I.

The F. I. L. I. Company, at a meeting Monday night, appointed a committee, empowered to build an armory on the site now the property of the company on Hay Street.

To Remember Fayetteville.

Mr. Henry Edsall who is here for his health, is quite an adept with the camera (if he is an amateur) and is taking some splendid pictures of the interesting objects and lovely scenes about this historic city.

The Problem Solved.

The *Robesonian* says: A Military School for Fayetteville. That is the best news that has greeted my ears since the election. Now the problem of educating this half dozen boys near home, is solved.

Opportunity for Investments.

A great deal of valuable town property in dwellings, stores and sites for building thereon will be sold at auction on Monday, the 13th inst., as a careful perusal of the adv. columns will show.

Fire.

The kitchen of Mrs. J. H. Roberts's house on Haymount was discovered to be on fire Tuesday evening and caused quite a little flurry in town for a while, but was extinguished before the Fire Engine reach the spot, very little damage was done.

Accidentally Shot Himself.

Mr. J. L. Sherwood, while out gunning on Thursday last, had the misfortune to accidentally shoot himself in the leg. The shot was out of a parlor rifle, and it inflicted a flesh wound, which was painful though not serious.

Restored to Health.

The many friends of Mrs. Harden, who with her husband resided here for some time, will be pleased to know that she has returned to her home in S. C., quite restor to health, from Baltimore where she has been under medical treatment.

A Dreadful Death.

Mrs. Frank Overby was burned to death, in her bed room at her residence, yesterday. The supposition is, as no one was in the house at the time, that she fainted and fell headlong into the fire place, for in that position she lay when found. The bereaved have the sympathies of the entire community.

Fire at the Fayetteville Cotton Mills.

The Fayetteville Cotton Mill had a narrow escape from destruction by fire last Friday morning. Fire was discovered in the laps and before it could be extinguished had done about $350 damage. The factory would probably have been destroyed had it not been for the excellent fire arrangements attached to it.

Episcopal Visitation.

The Rt. Rev. A. A. Watson, Bishop of Eastern Carolina, will visit St. John's on Sunday, April 2d, Easter Sunday, and will preach and administer the rite of Confirmation at night. The Lenten lectures by the Rev. Thos. Atkinson on the Holy Communion and his Friday evening lectures on Confirmation, are very interesting and instructive.

A Baptist Missionary.

Rev. D. W. Herring, Baptist missionary to China preached a very able sermon at the First Baptist Church last Sunday morning, and at night delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on Foreign Missions. Mr. Herring, who is one of the most graceful preachers we have ever seen, held the strict attention of a large congregation for two hours and a half.

Commissioners' Meeting.

The County Commissioners met on Monday last. Present: J. M. Lamb, M. Hall, G. W. Graham, G. A. McDonald, W. Doug Smith. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

W. Doug Smith took the oath of office, administered by C. G. Cain. There being a vacancy by the death of W. J. Buie, Esq., J. M. Lamb was elected chairman.

D. N. McLean and W. B. Draughon were appointed a committee to revise the Poor List, and were ordered to report at next meeting.

Wm. Cooley were was ordered to the home for the aged and the infirm.

Alex. Simpson, Mrs. J. R. Peoples, and R. Simmons were dropped from the poor list.

G. W. Graham and J. H. Smith were appointed a committee to examine into the matter of rebuilding Lamont's bridge.

Jno. Underwood was granted license as auctioneer upon giving bond as required by law.

The repairs of the bridge over Evans's Creek, in Flea Hill township, were referred to R. J. Harrison and Alexander McNeill.

A joint meeting of the Commissioners and Magistrates was called for the first Monday in April at 12 o'clock.

The official bond of R. A. Baker, Constable of Black River township, was accepted, and ordered recorded.

D. N. McLean, Esq., was appointed Registrar, and W. S. Cook, Esq., and J. C. Vann, Esq., Judges for the coming election in April.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, At a joint meeting of the Commissioners and Magistrates on the first Monday in February, all taxes that may be collected (including any back amounts due) from the W. & W. Railway Company were appropriated exclusively to the construction of a new Court House, and whereas, the late General Assembly has by an act passed and enrolled, ratified the proceedings of said board requiring the money so collected to be paid to the County Treasurer for the purposes mentioned, and did further declare "that it shall be unlawful for the treasurer or other county officers to apply the said money or taxes, or to permit it used for any purpose than as above provided;" therefore be it

Resolved, That any and all such money that may be collected from said Railway Company by any officer, agent or attorney for said county shall be paid to the County Treasurer to be disbursed as the late law provides, and only on the order of this board.

It was ordered that the Register of Deeds upon the receipt of the report of the Rail Road Commissioners as to the valuation of the property of the W. & W. Railway Company for the year 1890, put the taxable property of the said company upon the tax list of the county for that year at the assessment levied upon all property for that year as per assessment made by the board of County Commissioners and Justices of the Peace in the joint session, assembled on the first Monday in June 1890; and the board of County Commissioners in regular meeting assembled, do hereby agree to accept the payment of the taxes due less 15 per cent. to State Attorneys as provided for in the act of settlement made by the General Assembly of North Carolina.

For the Orphans.

The Elliott Society of the Presbyterian church gave last Friday evening an entertainment to the infant class of the Sunday School to which the public were invited, being promised for the donations they bestowed a varied programme. Notwithstanding the inclement weather the attendance was large and the offerings substantial and varied.

When the "Jack Horner" pies were opened, containing a gift for each and every child present, with some to spare, the joy and delight of the little ones was something pleasant to behold, and the elders joined then in disposing of the bountiful supply of refreshments which was served.

Mr. McKelway, the pastor, was present with a lovely miniature silk quilt for his little girl, Miss Katie, and Miss Kate B. Smith, the president of the Elliott Society received a handsome vase and silver paper knife from her fellow members.

The amount raised consisting of money and other contributions will be applied to the benefit of the orphan child whom this excellent society has undertaken to support.

A Call from Brooklyn.

The Rev. Thos. Atkinson stated to his congregation on Sunday night that he had received a call to a church in Brooklyn, N. Y., which he was seriously considering, but that he would not leave, if he left at all, till after Easter. Mr. Atkinson has been Rector of St. John's for the past six years, and has by his zeal and earnest work endeared himself not only to every member of his congregation, but to a host of others, and his departure would be a sad loss to the church and to the community, for he has been a teacher of the Word, and thus has brought his flock to be ever diligent in good works and it would be to them a loss unspeakable. We trust that he may see that the work he is doing to advance God's kingdom here and the love his people have for him are ties too dear to be severed.

Important Meeting of Town Commissioners.

At a meeting of the Commissioners Monday, the resignation of Mr. B. R. Taylor as tax-collector was read and accepted, and Mr. S. W. Tillinghast was elected to fill the vacancy.

They also elected Mr. W. G. Hall, Registrar, and Messrs. W. F. Campbell and A. E. Rankin, Judges of the elections in March and May. The election in March is to determine whether the charter shall be adopted as amended, and the one in May is for the election of a Mayor and Aldermen.

Dr. Marsh addressed the meeting as to selecting supervisors to assist him in cleaning the town. On motion, Messrs. Ray, McNeill and McKethan were appointed to act in the matter with Dr. Marsh.

The following gentlemen attended the inauguration: Sheriff J. B. Smith, Capt. A. B. Williams, W. D. Gaster, Esq., E. A. Poe, Esq., and R. McMillan, Esq.

Maj. Jno. B. Broadfoot and Capt. B. R. Huske visited Raleigh this week.

Fayetteville Graded School.

The following is a bill introduced by Mr. H. L. Cook, and passed by the General Assembly, to amend the present charter of the Fayetteville Graded Schools:

An act to amend chapter one hundred and fifty-seven of the acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina in the year 1883.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SECTION 1. That the caption and section one and two of chapter one hundred and fifty-seven of the acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three be amended by striking out the words "for whites" wherever they occur, and that sections "three and four" of the same be repealed.

SEC. 2. That the Board of Commissioners of the County of Cumberland are hereby required to submit to the qualified voters of Cross Creek township, in said county, on the second Tuesday in April, of the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, whether an annual tax of not to exceed one-fourth of one per centum on property, and seventy-five cents on the poll, shall be levied therein for the support of Graded Public Schools for the children in said township. Each voter in favor of the tax shall vote, written or printed ballot, with the words "for school" thereon, and those opposed to it a ballot with the words "no school" thereon; and said election shall be conducted under the same rules, regulations and penalties as are prescribed by law for the election of members of the General Assembly except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. That the Board of Commissioners of Cumberland County, at their regular meeting in March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety three, shall order a special registration of the voters of said township, and appoint a registrar and two judges to conduct the election herein provided for, and it shall be the duty of the registrar so appointed to open books for the registration of qualified voters in said township ten days, exclusive of Sundoy, prior to the date hereinafter mentioned for holding of said election, and shall give twenty days notice of the opening of said books for said registration. The said registrar and judges of election shall count the votes cast at said election and make return of the same to the said Board of County Commissioners at their regular meeting in May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, who shall then canvass the same and declare the result.

SEC. 4. That in case a majority of the voters in said township, qualified as provided for in section three of this act, shall vote "for school," then the tax herein provided shall be levied and collected in same manner as provided by law for levying and collecting State and County taxes, and the Sheriff of Cumberland County shall collect and pay over the same to the county treasurer under the same liabilities as are now provided by law for the collection and paying over of the county and school taxes; and the county treasurer shall pay over the taxes so collected to the treasurer of the Trustees of the Fayetteville Public Graded and Normal School.

SEC. 5. That the terms of office of the present Trustees of said school shall expire on the first Monday in May one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, or when their successors shall qualify, and at the same time as provided for the election heretofore directed to be held, the said qualified voters shall elect fourteen persons as trustees who shall hold office for two years, beginning on the first Monday in May one thousand eight hundred and ninety three, and shall succeed to all the powers and duties of the present Board of Trustees of said school, and an election shall be held under the direction of the Board of Commissioners of Cumberland County on the first Monday in May one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and every two years thereafter, to fill said office of trustees.

SEC. 6. That the special taxes thus levied and collected shall be expended in keeping up separate Public Graded Schools for the white and colored children in said township between the ages of six and twenty-one years; and the schools for each race herein provided for shall have the same length of school terms.

SEC. 7. That the Public school money of said township which shall from time to time be apportioned shall also be paid over to the said Board of Trustees, and shall be applied to the purposes of said schools.

SEC. 8. That this act shall be in force from its ratification.

Rev. James H. Colton.

The Rev. James H. Colton died last week. He was a well-known Presbyterian divine, son of the Rev. Simeon Colton, deceased, and resided for many years in this city, and while here made hosts of friends and admirers. Rev. Dr. W. T. Lacy, writing to the North Carolina *Presbyterian*, gives the following information, viz:

I have just learned through a letter from his son of the death of my dear friend and brother, Rev. James H. Colton. He died on Tuesday, 14th February, 1893, at 2 o'clock in the morning of heart-failure induced by pneumonia. At the time of his death he was living at Burkesville, Kentucky, where he died, and he had charge of Alexander College, an institution in connection with the Northern Assembly. Brother Colton is so well known in North Carolina I send you at once the sad news. We were together in the same Presbytery (Fayetteville) many years, and lived in the same village. I never knew a more consecrated, conscientious man. I knew him well, and esteemed him very highly in love for his work's sake.

Shepard Bryan.

The Atlanta *Journal* of March 10th, has the following personal mention of Mr. Mr. Shepard Bryan, son of Judge H. R. Bryan:

"Of the young men who have come into Atlanta of late, we know of none with brighter prospects than Mr. Shepard Bryan, formerly of Newbern, N. C., now of our city.

Mr. Bryan is a young attorney, and is with Erwin & Cobb, in the Equitable building, and even in his short stay here has made hosts of friends.

A young man of gentle blood, pleasing address and strong mind, with a finished education, we predict for him a bright future in our city."

Mr. Shepard Bryan is a brother of our townswoman, Mrs. John B. Broadfoot.

Pleasant Occasion.

The young ladies of Hay Street Methodist Church will give another of their delightful entertainments at the Parsonage on next Friday (to-morrow) evening, commencing at 8 o'clock, to which all are invited. Besides the usual refreshments to be served, an extensive and varied programme of music has been arranged, both vocal and instrumental, and many of our best known musicians have promised to lend their presence. Altogether an evening of rare pleasure may be safely anticipated, and no one should miss the opportunity to go.

Mr. Brooks French, of Wilmington, spent several days in the city this week.

People and their Movements.

Mr. Joe Underwood, has returned from New York.

Mr. Chas. L. Campbell, is on a visit to home folks.

We are sorry to learn of the serious illness of Mr. M. Faulk.

Mr. Ed. R. McKethan has returned from a business trip to Atlanta.

Mr. Jno. D. MacRae has returned home after a short visit to Raleigh.

We are sorry to learn that Miss Lizzie Lutterloh Doyle is quite sick.

We regret to learn of the serious illness of Mr. E. J. Kennedy's infant son.

Miss Rovenna Tillinghast, of Raleigh, is visiting her brother, Mr. S. W. Tillinghast.

The Rev. J. H. Black, of the Fayetteville Presbytery, paid a visit here last week.

Miss Nellie Morrison, is in Wilmington, visiting her friend, Miss Mary Lilly Cummings.

Mr. Banks Rucker, of Richmond, Va., a popular and well known salesman, is in the city.

Mrs. M. Cameron, Miss M. H. Smith and O. B. Wightman left Tuesday night for New York.

Mr. W. C. Parker, of Cumberland Mills, attended the inauguration of President Cleveland.

Miss Martha Williams, of Wilmington, is visiting her uncle, Mr. Jno. D. Williams on Haymount.

Miss Eliza Williams has returned from Durham where she has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Whitted.

Mrs. R. L. Ryburn, *nee* Faison, and her sister, Miss Kate Faison, are visiting their sister, Mrs. R. A. Southerland.

Mr. Douglas Jennings, of Bennettsville, spent Sunday night in the city on his return home from the inauguration.

Mrs. E. H. Jennings and her attractive little daughter Grace, of Rocky Mount, are visiting Mrs. Carson on Hay Street.

We are glad to hear that Miss Bessie Robinson, of Goldsboro, is very much improved, after a severe attack of pneumonia.

Mr. C. L. Taylor and wife are snugly domiciled in the attractive residence, by the creek, on Maiden Lane recently vacated by Dr. Hodges.

Roll of Honor for the Sixth Month of the Graded School.

Kate H. Broadfoot, Jennie Fisher, Maggie Small, Lillie Muse, Eugene Maultsby, Eugene Watson, Tibbie Troy, Jennie Ingram, Irene Anders, Fanny McLean, Chas. Rose, Robt. Atkinson, Pauline Cole, Marion McLean, Clifton Rankin, Thomas Wright, Leon Goddard, Alice Haigh, Annie Hollingsworth, Clara Rosenthal, Maud Brower, Albert Creal, Ira Kinlaw, Frank Taylor, John Grady, Willie Bowles, May Evans, Mary Thomason, Fanny Ward, Wm. Owen, Claude Rankin, Jas. Maultsby, Hiram Cole, Fred Brower, Flora Davis, Mamie Fisher, Eliza Prior, Zulie Rankin, Julia Ward, Maggie Carson, Emma Solomon, Rufus Brower, Martin Graddy, John Hunt, Roy Depo, Jas. Robeson, Henry Martin.

Per cent. of attendance in all grades,	82
Per cent. of tardiness in all grades,	10
Number of pupils in all grades,	284

Manchester Cullings.

Just home from quaint old Kenansville, the mother of our bravest and best. All that remains of her now is purely womanly. Her boys have "dispersed and wandered far away." Yet their busy lives are welded by links of loving interest, and where ever her footsteps turn, turns their hearts as well.

Master William Elliot and Master William Clarke are quite an acquisition to Manchester society.

Miss Emma Shealey, of Pacolet, S. C., is visiting her old friend, Mrs. J. F. Clarke.

Misses Sallie and Bessie Pipkin have returned home.

Mr. James McDiarmid spent Sunday at home. He is now located at Selma, N. C.

Mr. J. F. Clarke has received six thousand dollars worth of cotton.

Mr. George Hall, of Ivanhoe, came out Monday.

Lumber is booming, and orders executed with flattering promptness.

Mr. and Mrs. John Williams, of Little River Academy are making a visit to relatives here. BON AMIE.

Partnership for Employes.

New Orleans Times Democrat.]

The *Times-Democrat* has learned with much pleasure that arrangements have been made by that progressive corporation, the Southern Express Company, whereby its schedules will be much improved, to the material advantage of its clientele in this part of the world.

Our "Racket" representative has ascertained that special service is to be established on fast vestibule trains, which will afford to the patrons of the company facilities superior to anything hitherto known in the way of expediting shipments by express. And, as a particular feature of this special service, the "money order system," which has become very popular and which large sections of the public prefer to the more cumbrous red-tape methods of Uncle Sam's postoffice, will be extended so as to bring it within the reach of everybody in districts where the company does business.

So much for the Southern Express Company's well-meant intentions to promote the convenience of the public. It is going to make, also, an experiment for the behoof of its employes that will be watched with uncommon interest. It has under consideration a plan to make its employes shareholders. The origination of this scheme, it appears, is due to the keen business sense of Mr. Plant, the president of the company, whose name is a household word in the South for his successful railroad and steamship enterprises.

Convinced, from his extensive knowledge of men and manners, that more faithful and efficient service is to be had from employes who have an interest in the business than from employes who have a mere wages relation to it, Mr. Plant introduced a resolution at a recent meeting of the company, allowing the employes to acquire an ownership in the concern; and the directors adopted the resolutions. Details are now being perfected for putting the project into operation; and nothing but good results, it may confidently be expected, is likely to arise to both employers and employes from a step which will bring them into closer relationship for their mutual welfare.

The Southern Express Company's experiment in subjecting the co-operative theory to a practical test by making its employes partners in its business will no doubt prove itself to be a wise as well as a liberal policy; and its success in their case cannot fail to lead to its adoption in other large business concerns, both here and elsewhere.

Comparative Debts of Nations.

A late circular issued by Messrs. Clapp & Co., New York, furnishes the following compilation:

	Debt less sinking fund	Per capita
G. B. and Ireland,	$3,350,000,000	$ 87 79
France,	4,446,000,000	1 16 35
Prussia,	1,109,000,000	37 03
Spain,	1,251,000,000	73 85
Italy,	2,324,000,000	76 06
Australia-Hungary,	1,866,000,000	70 84
Russia,	3,491,000,000	30 79
United States,	1,500,000,000	13 84

"About 770,000,000 people of all other nations besides ours have a debt of about $26,000,000,000, or $33.30 per capita, and $750,000 000 to $1,000,000,000 gold in sight to pay it, or about $1 per capita. Our money of all kinds in circulation and in Treasury amounts to about $2,200,000,000, or $34 per capita for 65,000,000 of people ($24.47 per capita being in actual circulation), about $9 of which is gold. Our corporate franchise debt for public service is largely held abroad, and it is a large tax on private enterprises. The entire debt of our national government bearing interest is $585,000,000 and, all told, including notes outstanding, $,500,000,000, $600,000,000 of which is offset by cash in Treasury.

For all derangements of the throat and lungs, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the speediest and most reliable remedy. Even in the advanced stages of Consumption, this wonderful preparation affords great relief, checks coughing, and induces sleep.

Elderly people remember their spring bitters with a shudder. The present generation have much to be thankful for, not the least of their blessings being such a pleasant and thoroughly effective spring medicine as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is a health-restorer and health-maintainer.

Carpenters, builders, laborers, and all mechanics, who are particularly liable to cuts, bruises, wounds, sprains, overstaining, etc., should always have close at hand a bottle of Pond's Extract. Its beneficial result is almost instantaneous. No remedy is equal to it. But great care must be taken that Pond's Extract is obtained and not any cheap imitation.

Do You Want a Public Office?

There are 180,000 offices within the gift of the new Administration, and now is the time for those seeking public employment to take proper steps to secure one of these lucrative positions. All who are interested should at once send for a copy of the United States Blue Book. Handsomely bound in cloth. Price, 75 cents, post paid. Order now, address the Business Manager of the OBSERVER, Fayetteville, N. C.

WRITE to Miss S. A. Tillinghast, 425 N Bloodworth Street, Raleigh, N. C., for any information you wish about the ELECTROPOISE She can refer you to many of its friends.

Shiloh's Cure, the Great Cough and Croup Cure, is for sale by us. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses, only 25c. Children love it. A. J. Cook & Co.

At King Bro.'s Soda Fountain, that delicious and refreshing beverage, COCO COLA is on draught.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Yellow Skin or Kidney Trouble. It is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Price 75c. A. J. Cook & Co.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

At King Bro.'s gentlemen buy the finest brands of CIGARS and TOBACCO.

All Broke.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it Free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle, Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drugstore.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Good Looks.

Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive you have a Bilious Look, if your stomach be disordered you have a Dyspeptic Look, and if your Kidneys be affected you have a Pinched Look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alterative and Tonic; acts directly on these vital organs. Cures Pimples, Blotches, Boils and gives a good complexion. Sold at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store, 50c. per bottle.

DIED.

CLARK—At his home in Fayetteville, March 3, 1893, WILBER W. CLARK, in the 34th year of his age. Brother Clark had been confined to his bed for some time with a lingering sickness which proved his death. It was our pleasure to visit him several times during his last days, and we feel sure that our loss is his eternal gain, for he said that he was going to heaven; that the angels were there to accompany him to the celestial city. He passed away without a struggle, with a smile on his face that the world can never give. His remains was followed to Hay Street M. E. Church, of which he was a member, by a host of friends and relatives where the funeral services were conducted by Rev. T. H. Sutton assisted by Dr. Gibbs.

He leaves to mourn his death a wife who was faithful to him to the last, one little boy, a mother and sister. May God bless them and all his friends and relatives, and help them to meet him in heaven.

We shall sleep, but not forever,
There will be a glorious dawn!
We shall meet to part, no never,
On the resurrection morn!

S.

NIMOCKS—In Fayetteville, on Saturday last, the 4th inst., MINNIE, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Nimocks, aged two months.

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 7.

COTTON.—Cotton steady, with sales on a basis of 8¾ cents for Middling.

SPIRITS TURPENTIE.—The market steady at 32½ cents per gallon.

TAR—Firm $1.05.

ROSIN.—The market quoted firm at 1.10 per bbl. for Strained and 1.15 cents for Good Strained.

TURPENTINE (Crude) Distillers quote the market firm at $1.70 for Virgin, $1.70 for Yellow Dip and $1 for Hard.

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Good Middling	.9
Middling	.8¼
Strict Low Middling	.8¼
Low Middling	.8¼

Turpentine, $1.60 to $2.10 per barrel
NAVAL STORES.—Spirits 31 cents.
Rosin steady at 95c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DON'T FORGET
THE OLD STAND!

Where you can always find a full line of
Groceries, Provisions, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars,
CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, CUTLERY, HARDWARE AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Don't forget to take our price. Goods delivered free all over town.
Yours truly,
D. A MCMILLAN.
3—9—93 tf

VALUABLE TOWN LOTS
FOR SALE.

On Monday, March 13th, at 12 M., I will offer for sale at public auction at the Market House, the following lots situate in the Town of Fayetteville, viz:
4 LOTS ON COOL SPRING STREET.
1 LOT ON RUSSELL STREET.
These lots are centrally located and will be sold on easy terms. For further information apply to ED. R. MCKETHAN, Att'y, or CHAS. GLOVER, Auct'r.
3—9—93 1t

PLUMBING.

I am prepared to contract for PLUMBING on the most improved scientific sanitary principles.
The latest improvements in fixtures will be furnished.
I have made the proper planning and construction of plumbing a careful study and can assure my customers that all work done under my direction shall be safe and at as low prices as it can be well and safely done. W. N. TILLINGHAST.
March 9, 1893—tf

Royster and Tenney's Bonbons.
Never at a Standstill,
Always Climbing,
And a visit to our store will prove the assertion that we carry a
Stock of Fine Goods.
THAT SPECIAL ATTENTION IS PAID TO QUALITY.

We desire your patronage on merit of goods, which we sell at as low price as any one can supply them.
No better Flour or Butter than Gambrill's and Martin's. Then "Gold Hunter" will take the "rag off the bush," for Five and 25-100 Dollars per barrel for this excellent flour.
WE ASK A TRIAL.
A. S. HUSKE,
Agent.
3—9—93 tf

WELL TIMBERED LAND
FOR SALE.

Pursuant to a decree of foreclosure by the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., at January Term, 1893, made in the cause of William G. LeDuc, Receiver of the People's National Bank vs. Jacob Giles and wife Carrie O. Giles, and others, the undersigned Commissioners appointed by the Court, will expose to public sale a tract of well timbered and valuable land in Carver's Creek Township, Cumberland County, N. C., fully described in a mortgage deed executed by said Jacob Giles and wife to E. F. Moore, duly proved and registered in Cumberland County in Book B No. 4, page 519 and containing 70 acres, and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the line running S. 22 E. from the BD pine tree, as described in a deed from J. C. MacRae to Jacob Giles, registered in Book G, No. 3, page 126, April 9th, 1867—the said point being in said line 30 chains 50 links from said BD pine; then as said line S. 22 E. 20 chains to a corner, mentioned in said deed from J. C. MacRae to Jacob Giles; then N. 71 E. 23½ chains to the swamp; then N. 14 W. 17½ chains; then N. 6 E. 15 chains; then direct to the beginning—containing about 70 acres and being a portion of the land conveyed in the above-mentioned deed from MacRae to Giles.
Place of sale: At the Market House in Fayetteville.
Time of sale: Saturday 8th April, 1893, at 12 o'clock M.
Terms of sale: Cash.
R. P. BUXTON,
J. G SHAW,
Commissioners.
Fayetteville, N. C., 7th March, 1893—ts

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as administrator of W. C. Blackman, late of Carver's Creek Township, Cumberland County, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 9th day of March, 1894, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.
ED. R. MCKETHAN,
Public Administrator.
This 9th day of March, 1893. 6t

For Sale at Auction.

Unless disposed of at private sale the following described property will be sold at public auction at the Market House, on the 20th day of March at 12 M., one STORE HOUSE on Person Street, now occupied by S. A Phillips, Esq., together with warehouse (two story) fronting on Bow Street.
Terms cash. For particulars apply to
CAPT. J. H. ROBINSON. or
CHAS. GLOVER, Auct'r.
3—2—93 3t

Dwelling House
AT AUCTION.

An opportunity is here offered to secure an
ELEGANT RESIDENCE,
conveniently and pleasantly located on EASY TERMS. On Monday, March 13th, at 12 o'clock at the Market House, I will sell at public sale that new and desirable house on Cool Spring Street, known as the "Willie Sheetz place." Gas all through the house, and excellent water and other conveniences on the premises.
For terms and particulars apply to
CHAS. GLOVER, Auct'r.
3—2—93 2t

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.

A general meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway Company will be held in Fayetteville, N. C., on Tuesday, the 21st day of March, 1893, at 11 o'clock A. M.
This meeting is called for the purpose of accepting certain amendments to the Charter of the Company, granted by the General Assembly of North Carolina, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.
This 21st day of February, 1893.
W. A. LASH, President.
JNO. M. ROSE, Secretary.
2—93 3t

Marry Young and buy of KING BRO.'S.

Administrator's Sale.

On Tuesday, the 14th day of March, 1893, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door in Wilmington, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction for cash,
Seven Shares of the Capital Stock of the Bladen Steamboat Company,
of the par value of $100 each.
RICHARD R. LOVE,
Administrator.
3—2—93 2t

General Insurance Agency.
ROOM No. 10.
THORNTON BLOCK, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
H. I. McDUFFIE,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,
represents the following old and reliable companies:
THE NEW YORK LIFE.
Assets $137,499,198.99
THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO., of New York.
Assets over $33,000,000
THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.
Assets over $3,000,000
THE ORIENT FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.
Assets over 2,000,000
And other good Fire, Live Stock and Accident Insurance Companies!
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
Insurance on any kind of property placed anywhere in Cumberland and adjacent counties. H. I. McDUFFIE, Agent.
2—9—tf

INSURE WITH
McNEILL & CO
Life and Fire Insurance.
Office. Room 5, Thornton Block,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Nearly $75,000,000
of Capital Represented.
2—9—93

At King Bro.'s can be found everything kept in a FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.

FOR RENT.

That most desirable Residence known as the "ROBINSON HOMESTEAD," two story brick building, situated on the corner of Old and Green Streets. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to CAPT. J. H. ROBINSON.
3—2—93 3t

TRY
PETER HENDERSON'S
GARDEN SEEDS
This Season,
— AND YOU WILL BE PLEASED. —
Sold exclusively by
H. R. HORNE.
3—2—93 tf

H. H. H.
We have just received a car load of
Sashs, Doors and Blinds,
which are as nice a lot as have ever been in Fayetteville. Our prices will surprise you. We invite you to call and examine our
CHEAP MANTELS,
and especially our beautiful lot of
5 PANEL DOORS.
Remember we are the
Authorized Agents
FOR NEW LEE, NEW PATRON, SELMO AND SEMINOLE COOKING STOVES.
These goods have had a wonderful sale, and are giving daily satisfaction to a great many people. Remember the factory is near you, and that we always carry the repairs for these stoves, so you cannot do better than buy them from us.
DIXIE PLOWS.
We have bought these Plows and others at just the cost of manufacturing them, and we will give you a bargain.
HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.
2—23—93—tf

NEW PRAYER BOOKS
ACCORDING TO THE NEW STANDARD.
"CAMBRIDGE" EDITION
JUST RECEIVED.
We have a beautiful line of these Prayer Books in Japanese Seal, French Seal, Persian Calf, Syrian Levant, German Calf and Turkey Morocco.
A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.
2—23—tf

TOWN PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

The Warden Property on Ramsey and North Streets has been cut up into six lots, and is now offered for sale on easy terms.
Two of the lots lie on Ramsey Street and four on North Street
Unless sooner disposed of this property will be offered for sale at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., on Monday, March 13th, at 12 o'clock M.
For particulars apply to either of the undersigned.
C. W. BROADFOOT, Att'y
CHAS. GLOVER, Auct'r.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 23, 1893—ts

KODAKS.
Having accepted the agency for the Eastman Kodak Company we would be pleased to show samples of work done on the different style Kodaks and quote prices. Prices range from $6.00 to $65.00.
A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.
2—23—tf

Sunnyside (Floral) Nursery.
JAMES M. LAMB, Proprietor.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 16, 1893.
PANSEYS.
The finest lot of PANSEYS we ever had From pots 50 cts. per doz.; from seed-bed 25 cts. per doz. Choice Geraniums in variety $1.00 per doz.; and a full stock of Greenhouse Plants in fine condition. Hydranges; Roses; Sweet Olives; Lauristine; Acuba Japonica from pots. Pines, Spruces, Arbourvitæ, Hedge plants and Flowering Shrubs in abundance.
No excuse for sending off for plants.
2—16—93—2m

At King Bro's you will find only NEW SEEDS. No old stock.

To Builders and Others.
Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Planed Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.
ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
Estimates given Orders solicited from abroad
Address WALTER WATSON,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Established 58 Years.
STOCK REPLETE
FROM WHICH TO SELECT
Most Desirable
ARTICLES FOR
WEDDING PRESENTS.
Souvenier Spoons.
SPECIAL DISCOUNTS
TO THE "TRADE" ON
Watches,
Jewelry,
Clocks,
Silver-plated Ware
—AND—
Spectacles.
Warren Prior & Son,
Jewelers,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
2—9—93

The Great Dyspepsia remedy OTTERBURN LITHIA WATER—40 cents per gallon at King Bro.'s.

NOTICE.
I WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE PUBLIC TO CALL AT
MY YARD,
WHERE I HAVE A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF
Finished Monuments and Tablets.
ALSO A FINE COLLECTION OF
Photographic Designs.
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER AND BEST WORK TO BE HAD ANYWHERE.
Very truly,
E. L. REMSBURG.
Dec. 22—tf

**W. H. NEWBERRY & S

INFLUENZA,

Or La Grippe, though occasionally epidemic, is always more or less prevalent. The best remedy for this complaint is **Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.**

"Last Spring, I was taken down with La Grippe. At times I was completely prostrated, and so difficult was my breathing that my breast seemed as if confined in an iron cage. I procured a bottle of **Ayer's** Cherry Pectoral, and no sooner had I began taking it than relief followed. I could not believe that the effect would be so rapid and the cure so complete. It is truly a wonderful medicine."—W. H. WILLIAMS, Crook City, S. D.

AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral
Prompt to act, sure to cure

Money on Life Insurance.

We have recently fully completed our facilities for handling loans on Tontine and Endowment Insurance Policies. We loan upon reasonable terms about 90 per cent. of the surrender value of policies issued by the following companies, viz:

Equitable, Ætna, Mutual Life of New York, Connecticut Mutual of Hartford, New York Life, North Western Mutual, Penn Mutual, Provident Life of Hartford, Union Central, Mutual Benefit of Newark, N. J., Brooklyn Life, United States Life, Washington Life of New York, and other good Companies.

All loans made for a period of twelve months, with privilege of renewal. No policy accepted that has been outstanding less than three years. If you do not care to secure a loan we will buy your policy for cash.

We also deal in investment securities, including railroad stocks and bonds, State, City, County and Township bonds and warrants.

Inter-State Trust and Brokerage Co.,
240 Fayetteville St., Cor. Park Ave.,
RALEIGH, N. C.

2—23—3m

ARE YOU INSURED?

Just think how tight the insurance was on the property burned in the late fire!

As soon as the news reached the Old Ætna—which has the largest capital, largest surplus, largest assets of any American Company, the local agent was wired to know if she had a policy in it—ready to settle you see!

Remember she is always *"First."*

Where can you get better protection?

Secure your property with

B. R. HUSKE, Agent.

12—8—92

THE ODELL TYPE WRITER.

$20 will buy the **ODELL TYPE WRITER** with 78 characters, $15 for the **SINGLE CASE ODELL,** warranted to do better work than any machine made.

It combines simplicity with durability, speed, ease of operation, wears longer without cost of repairs than any other machine. Has no ink ribbon to bother the operator. It is neat, substantial, nickel-plated, perfect, and adapted to all kinds of type writing. Like a printing press, it produces sharp, clean, legible manuscripts. Two or ten copies can be made at one writing. Any intelligent person can become an operator in two days. We offer **$1,000** to any operator who can equal the work of the **DOUBLE CASE ODELL.**

Reliable Agents and Salesmen wanted. Special inducements to dealers.

For Pamphlet giving Indorsements, etc., address

ODELL TYPE WRITER CO,
358-464 Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

1—5—93—3m

—THE—
Bank : of : Fayetteville,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does - a - General - Banking - Business,

RECEIVES DEPOSITS
SUBJECT TO CHECK,
Collects Notes and Drafts

Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,
AT REASONABLE CHARGES,
and remits promptly for all collections.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.

☞No deposits received on interest.

J. D. WILLIAMS, P...,
H. W. LILLY, Vice Pres.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.
Fayetteville, N. C.

M. JUDGE, Agt.,
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Papers for Sale.

Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20 cents per hundred.

Splendid English.

Soon after the fall of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnson at the battle of Shiloh and the transfer of his remains to New Orleans, a lady visiting the cemetary found pinned to a rough board that rested on the temporary tomb the following beautiful epitaph. It was written in a delicate hand with a pencil, and the rain had nearly obliterated the characters, but she made a verbatim copy of the manuscript and sent it to one of the New Orleans papers with the request, that if possible the name of the author should be published. This was gladly done, and the exquisite lines went the rounds of the press of this country and England as a model of English as Palmerston pronounced it "a modern classic, Ciceronian in its language." Public curiosity being aroused, the authorship was traced to John Dimitry, a young native of New Orleans, and a son of Alexander Dimitry, who before the war occupied a distinguished position in the state department at Washington. Young Dimitry, though only a boy, served in Johnson's army at Shiloh, and on visiting New Orleans and the grave of his dead chieftain wrote the lines on the inspiration of the moment and modestly pinned them on the head-board as the only tribute he could offer. When the question arose concerning the from of epitaph to the memory of the dead Confederate general, the committee of citizens in charge with one voice decided upon this, and it is now inscribed upon the broad panel at the base of the statue.

IN MEMORY.

Beyond this stone is laid,
For a season,
Albert Sidney Johnson,
A general in the Army of the Confederate States.
Who fell at Shiloh Tennessee,
On the sixth day of April, A. D.,
Eighteen hundred and sixty-two;
A man tried in many high offices
And critical enterprises
And found faithful in all.
His life was one long sacrafice of interest to conscience;
And even that life, on a woeful Sabbath,
Did he yield as a holocaust at his country's need.
Not wholly understood was he while he lived,
But, in his death, his greatness stands confessed in a people's tears.
Resolute, moderate, clear of envy, yet not wanting
In that finer ambition which makes men great and pure.
In his honor—impregnable;
In his simplicity—sublime.
No countro e'er had a truer son—no cause a nobler champion;
No people a bolder defender—no principle a purer victim
Than the dead soldier
Who sleeps here;
The cause for which he perished is lost—
The people for whom he fought are crushed—
The hopes in which he trusted are shattered,
The flag he loved guides no more the charming lines,
But his fame, consigned to the keeping of that time, which,
Happily, is not so much the tomb of virtue as its shrine,
Shall, in the years to come, fire modest worth to noble ends.
In honor, now, our great captain rest;
A bereaved people mourn him;
Three commonwealths proudly claim him;
And history shall cheerish him
Among those choicer spirits, who, holding their conscience unmixed with blame,
Have been, in all conjunctures, true to themselves, their country and their God.

A Joke Mr. Cleveland Enjoyed

From the Baltimore News.]

It is well known that Mr. Cleveland has been for a year or two a student in his own manner of the career of Lincoln, and he is fond of hearing anything which illustrates Lincoln's method. Therefore, it was with keen pleasure that the following anecdote was lisened to by him. He had been discussing the offices and the clamor of office seekers when a gentleman said to him:

"Mr. Cleveland I will tell you a story about Mr. Lincoln and an office-seeker, which may contain a hint. In 1863, after the fall of Vicksburg, a man came to Mr. Lincoln seeking an office. He had known Mr. Lincoln very well in the early fifties, but had drifted south. He claimed to have been always a whig and a union man although compelled to hide his sentiment until Vicksburg fell. He wanted an office and a good one, and he was very importunate.

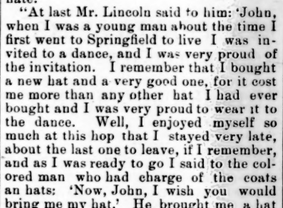
"At last Mr. Lincoln said to him: 'John, when I was a young man about the time I first went to Springfield to live I was invited to a dance, and I was very proud of the invitation. I remember that I bought a new hat and a very good one, for it cost me more than any other hat I had ever bought and I was very proud to wear it to the dance. Well, I enjoyed myself so much at this hop that I stayed very late, about the last one to leave, if I remember, and as I was ready to go I said to the colored man who had charge of the coats an hats: 'Now, John, I wish you would bring me my hat.' He brought me a hat that had been worn for a long time and was very rusty and shabby, and I said to him: 'This isn't my hat; I wore a new one,' and then he replied: 'Mr. Lincoln, the new ones were all gone two hours ago.'

"The office seeker did not catch the hint for a moment or two, but when he did he burst out laughing and said that he had forgotten that it was two years since Mr. Lincoln had any offices to give, and then he went away and Mr. Lincoln never saw him again."

Mr. Cleveland laughed heartily at this story and seemed to be greatly impressed with the tact shown by Mr. Lincoln in thus dealing with a persistent office seeker.

Wun Lung.

This is the queer name of a Chinese laundryman in Hartford, but he has probably two lungs, like most of us. Some crying babies seem to have a dozen. Lungs should be sound, or the voice will have a weakly *sound.* Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes strong lungs, drives the cough away, generates good blood, tones the nerves, builds up the human wreck and makes "another man" of him. Night-sweats, blood-spitting, short breath, bronchitis, asthma, and all alarming forerunners of Consumption, are positively cured by this unapproachable remedy. If taken in time, Consumption itself can be baffled.



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W. C. McDUFFIE, M. D.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 9, 1892.

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CROATAN.....Saturday, March 11

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WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

CROATAN.....Tuesday, Feb.
PAWNEE.....Tuesday, March

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect March 19th, 1893.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Wilmington,	5:00 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	8:02 "
Leave Fayetteville,	8:27 "
Leave Sanford,	9:48 "
Leave Climax,	11:44 "
Arrive Greensboro,	12.15 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	12:25 "
Leave Stokesdale,	1:22 "
Arrive N & W Jun.—Walnut Cove,	1:55 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	2:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	3:02 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	4:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	12:00 noon.
Leave Rural Hall,	1:22 p. m.
Arrive N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	1:32 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	2:30 "
Leave Stokesdale,	2:57 "
Arrive Greensboro,	3:40 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:45 "
Leave Climax,	4:13 "
Leave Sanford,	6:00 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	7:20 "
Leave Fayetteville,	7:46 "
Arrive Wilmington,	11:00 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	5:40 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	6:30 "
Leave Red Springs,	7:02 "
Leave Hope Mills,	7:43 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	8:02 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville,	7:47 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	8:05 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:49 "
Leave Maxton,	9:20 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	10;15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:25 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:15 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:00 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 p. m.
Leave Climax,	4:15 "
Arrive Ramseur,	6:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed. Da'y Ex't Sunday
Leave Greensboro,	9:20 a. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	10:35 a. m.
Arrive Madison,	11:25 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed. Da'y Ex't Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:25 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:25 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "

Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line for Raleigh, Norfolk and all points North and East, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points north and west of Roanoke.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points North and West of Roanoke, and at Sanford with Seaboard Air-Line for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car on Seaboard Air-Line trains North and South from Sanford and on Norfolk & Western trains North and West from Roanoke.

Passengers from Wilmington, Fayetteville, Maxton, Bennettsville and all points south of Sanford will arrive at Raleigh at 11:15 A. M., and have five hours in Raleigh and reach home same day.

Ample time is given passengers for breakfast and supper at Fayetteville, and dinner at Walnut Cove.

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General Passenger Agent.

J. W FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.
AND BRANCHES
AND FLORENCE RAILROAD
Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED March 5th, 1893.	No. 23 Daily.	No. 27. Daily.	No. 13. Daily.	No. 41. Daily Ex. Sunday.	No. 35. Daily Ex. Sunday.
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M
Leave Weldon..	12 30	5 05	11 20	6 15	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	1 39	6 03	12 35	7 23	.....
Arrive Tarboro..	2 35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 54	.....	.....	P. M.	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 39	6 03	12 35	7 23	.....
Leave Wilson...	2 25	6 38	1 15	7 58	2 35
Leave Selma....	.....	.....	2 00	.....	3 30
Lv. Fayetteville	.....	8 34	3 25	.....	5 15
Arrive Florence.	10 25	10 40	6 05	.....	8 30

DATED March 5th, 1893.	No. 47 Daily.
	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 25
Leave Goldsboro.	3 20
Leave Magnolia.	4 30
Ar. Wilmington.	6 00
	P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED March 5th, 1893.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 66	No. 14 Daily.	No. 40. Daily Ex. Sunday.	No. 36. Daily Ex. Sunday.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Florence	5 10	9 20	7 30	.....	6 30
Lv. Fayetteville	.....	11 48	9 34	.....	9 50
Leave Selma....	.....	1 14	.....	.....	11 49
Arrive Wilson..	.....	1 58	11 30	.....	12 50

DATED March 5th, 1893.	No. 48 Daily.
	A. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 30
Leave Magnolia.	11 10
Leave Goldsboro	12 20
Arrive Wilson..	1 10

DATED March 5th, 1893.	No. 14 Daily.
	A. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 10
Ar Rocky Mount	1 57
Arrive Tarboro.	2 35
Leave Tarboro..	12 54
Lv Rocky Mount	1 57
Arrive Weldon...	3 05
	P. M.

DATED March 5th, 1893.	No. 24 Daily.	No. 28. Daily.	No. 14. Daily.	No. 42. Daily Ex. Sunday.	No. 36. Daily Ex. Sunday.
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	12 30	5 05	11 20	6 15	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	1 39	6 03	12 35	7 23	.....
Arrive Tarboro..	2 35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 54	.....	.....	P. M.	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 39	6 03	12 35	7 23	.....
Leave Wilson...	2 25	6 38	1 15	7 58	2 35
Leave Selma....	.....	.....	2 00	.....	3 30
Lv. Fayetteville	.....	8 34	3 25	.....	5 15
Arrive Florence.	10 25	10 40	6 05	.....	8 30

DATED March 5th, 1893.	No. 48 Daily.
	A. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 30
Leave Magnolia.	11 10
Leave Goldsboro	12 20
Arrive Wilson..	1 10

DATED March 5th, 1893.	No. 14 Daily.
	A. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 10
Ar Rocky Mount	1 57
Arrive Tarboro.	2 35
Leave Tarboro..	12 54
Lv Rocky Mount	1 57
Arrive Weldon...	3 05
	P. M.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 5:15 P M, Halifax 5:35 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 6:23 P M. Greenville 7:58 P M., Kinston 9:00 P M. Returning leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50; returning leaves Tarboro 6:35 P. M., Parmele 7:40 P. M., arrives Washington 9:00 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leave Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 5:10 P M, Sunday 2:50 P M; arrive Plymouth 9:50 P M, 6:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 5:30 A M. Sunday 10:00 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 12:20 A M

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arriv ng Smith field 7:35 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 6:15 P M, arrives Nashville 6:50 P M, Spring Hope 7:15 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:00 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 7:30 A M; arrive Dunbar 8:40 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 9:00 A M; arrive Latta 7:15 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:00 P M and 11:30 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 3:00 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41. 40 23 and 78.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

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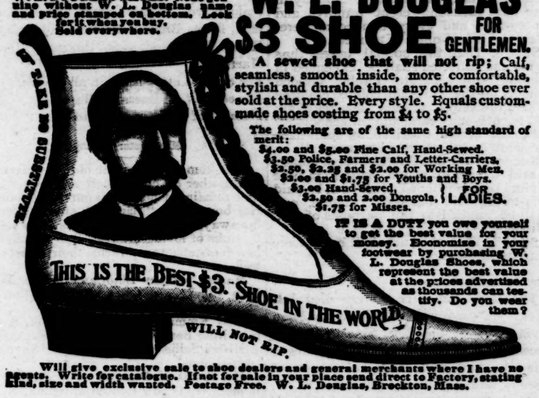

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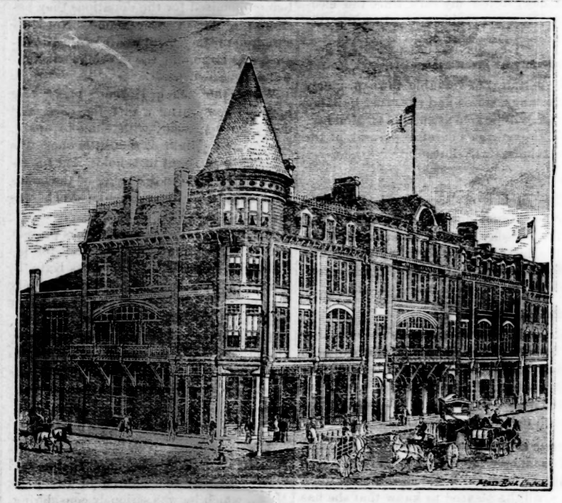

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